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FOR 1866.

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CAUTION.—Buyers of Duplex Skirts should examine the hoops to be sure they contain two springs. None other are genuine. Also, see that J. W. Bradley's name is on the waistband. ap29 dam

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was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form *the finest preparation ever put forward with* IMMEDIATE AND PERSISTENT SUCCESS. **DON'T BE DECEIVED.** Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the BEST and most RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD*, which is comprised in these Pills.

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have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual ones ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity*. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent *Physicians in America*.

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DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.

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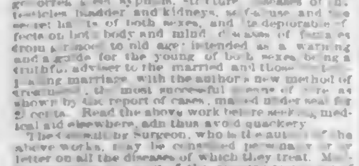

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THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.

The Real Causes of and Pretexts for the War in Europe.

The causes of the present European war which has just begun to rage with fierce intensity, it appears, are not fully understood by our people, nor are the pretexts of the crowned heads for this grand military tournament generally known. After an examination of the subject as presented in our Eastern exchanges, and the correspondence of the London papers, the causes and pretexts may be summed up as follows, condensed from the lengthy articles of our exchanges:

France is arming heavily. The Emperor's policy is, as usual, inscrutable, notwithstanding the little speech at Auxerre, which sent the funds tumbling. At any other time, the phrase made use of on that occasion would not have produced a ripple on the surface. Any other expression of feeling than that of "detestation" for the treaties of 1815 (Vienna), on the part of the French Emperor, might well have excited surprise, and nothing better illustrates the excited apprehension now felt throughout Europe than the fact that such an expression should have been so patent.

By the treaties of 1815 (which Napoleon "detests"), Russia holds Poland, Austria holds Venetia, and France is held back from the Rhine. The express objects of the treaties were, to confine the boundaries of France and exclude the Bonaparte family from any controlling influence in affairs, as well as secure the boundaries of the States named, and others. At any other time since the treaties were made Napoleon might safely have said he "detested" them, without causing any sensation whatever. Now however, it means to Austria, "surrender Venetia," to Russia, "give up Poland;" to Italy, a new Roman kingdom; to Germany, an end of the Confederation, and to everybody, the Rhine for France's new boundary. So the Emperor, protesting in favor of French neutrality all the time, conscripts an addition of 150,000 to his already immense army, and quietly waits for his neighbors to exhaust themselves to his hand.

France, though not yet engaged in actual hostilities, is destined to act a prominent part in the struggle before it is brought to a close, as she will doubtless become an active and energetic pioneer before it is brought to a close.

Prussia is determined upon the acquisition of new territory. She desires to break up the German Confederation of States, which is controlled by Austria, as the first step in this aggressive policy.

Italy, subsidized by Prussia, seizes the opportunity to recover Venetia, and realize the dream of a united Italy.

Austria can do nothing less than resist both.

The smaller German States of the Confederation would gladly preserve neutrality—but it is not possible. Besides a majority of the Diet, representing the Confederation, has already committed itself against the policy of Prussia.

Turkey is not actively engaged, but sends troops to the border to be prepared for emergencies, and strike a blow if opportunity of Musselman aggrandizement present itself. Louis Napoleon having sounded the alarm by expressing at Auxerre his detestation of the treaties of 1815, Russia sends troops into Poland to be ready for whatever move France may make upon the military chess-board, and to avail herself of all contingent advantages arising from a state of war.

Schleswig-Holstein, two important Duchies, form the immediate cause of all this contention; the traditional laws of these two Duchies exclude female sovereignty from the throne—the two Duchies being subject to the Kings of Denmark till the death of Frederick Seventh in 1863. The male line of kings terminating with his death, Schleswig-Holstein reverted to Prince Frederick, of Augustenberg, as Duke. By action of Conference, however, held before the death of Frederick Seventh, it was agreed among the great powers that they should remain subject to Denmark and the Danish Crown, and should not pass in the legal order of succession.

When the King died in 1863, the popular party in Germany refused to acquiesce in the decision of this conference. The Danish King had only ruled as Duke of Holstein. Holstein is German—had always been a member of the Confederation, and should not be attached in this way to Denmark. And the German Diet ordered the King of Denmark to take himself out of Holstein. He refused, and the troops of the Confederation were ordered to turn him out. Then he yielded Holstein to the Federal army—Prussia and Austria having up to this time declined to interfere. But now Prussia saw an opportunity, so she sent the Federal army away and took possession herself—demanding Schleswig also. Then Austria bestirred herself, and sent troops to the scene of action. Denmark was overcome, and in October 1864, ceded Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg to Prussia and Austria jointly. Then Prussia bought Lauenburg of Austria for $2,000,000.

They then attempted to rule Schleswig and Holstein jointly. This proving a failure, by the convention of Gastein, August 14, 1865, Austria assumed the administration of Holstein, and Prussia the administration of Schleswig "without prejudice to the continuance of these rights of both powers to the whole of both Duchies."

September 7, 1865, an informal meeting of the members of the Holstein estates was held at Kiel, and resolutions were passed to send a memorial to the Federal Diet protesting against the division of the Duchies, and in defense of their ancient rights. Prussia claimed that at the date of the treaty by which Denmark ceded the Duchies, the King of Denmark, and not the Prince of Augustenburg or any other prince, had been the lawful sovereign of the Duchies, and that his rights having been ceded to Prussia and Austria, their title to the Duchies was complete. She denied the competency of the Federal Diet to settle the question of the succession, and rejected all its after attempts to do so. Austria admitted by implication the right of the Diet to settle the question of the succession, December 3, 1864, and in reply to a resolution adopted by the Federal Diet, April 6, 1865, declared "that she was prepared to surrender to the Prince of Augustenburg her title to the possession of Holstein, should Prussia agree to adopt a similar course." Prussia would not agree—decidedly. Ever since the Convention of Gastein, Prussia has made the utmost efforts to induce Austria to cede its right to the Duchies, without success. And Austria has favored the claim of the Prince of Augustenburg, and has been inclined to submit the whole question of succession to the Federal Diet, which latter was understood to be in favor of the claims of the Prince of Augustenburg, and of leaving the matter to the choice of the Duchies themselves.

After various shiftings on the board, Prussia finally last February, impudently gave Austria notice to evacuate Holstein. On the 10th of June, the Austrian Government, deeming it not best to contest the occupancy of Holstein, withdrew the whole of the Austrian army, and on the 12th the whole of Holstein was in the hands of the Prussians.

In the Federal Diet, on the 11th of June, Austria moved for the mobilization of the whole of the Federal army, with the exception of the Prussian contingent. This motion was not announced beforehand. Prussia declared in a note to the minor States, that she would regard the Confederacy dissolved if the Austrian motion should prevail; held that it was entirely opposed to Federal law, and called on the German States favorable to Prussia to vote against it, and would regard every supporter of the motion as her adversary.

The Federal Diet, on the 14th, by a vote of 9 to 6, agreed to the Austrian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal army.

Prussia, agreeable to previous notice, carried out her threats to consider it an act of hostility on the part of those States which supported it, and on the following day commenced war by sending troops into Saxony and Hanover. She also issued a declaration to the great powers justifying the invasion on the ground that the decision of the Diet on the 14th broke up the confederation, and the law of self-preservation had compelled Prussia to secure herself against the neighboring States, in open or concealed hostility, and that she had previously offered conditional alliance, which was rejected.

Prussia, also vitally opposed to the action of the Diet, issued a proclamation which was sent through the German States of which the following is an extract:

By the Diet's resolutions of the 14th instant the old Bund relations have been dissolved. Nothing now remains of the confederation but its sound basis, viz: the vital unity of the German nation. It is now the duty of the German Governments to seek a new constitution which shall be a vigorous expression of German unity. In the case of Prussia, that step is bound up with another, viz: the defense of her independence, which has been threatened by the late resolution of the Diet. For this end the Prussian people offers its whole strength, resolved at the same time to take up arms on behalf of the national development of Germany, hitherto so powerfully hindered by individual interest.

Austria issued a counter-proclamation enumerating the hostile acts of Prussia and exonerating herself from the blame of being the first aggressor, and justifies her action for mobilizing her armies. Thus the war as regards those engaged in actual hostilities is between Prussia and Italy on the one side and Austria on the other, the aim of Austria being the breaking up of the Confederation and the consequent virtual possession of Schleswig-Holstein, the object of Prussia being to prevent this, while Italy has seized the opportunity to rise against her old enemy, Austria, and secure possession of Venetia. The struggle, though, will hardly be confined to those three powers, as the European complications are such as are calculated to plunge the leading powers into a general war of a sanguinary character and of no short duration. We shall watch the developments with exceeding interest and await the results.

Further Items About the Spirit in Dr. Robinson's "Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville."

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 1.

We now have two Second Presbyterian Churches of Louisville—the Second Presbyterian Church was recognized by the General Assembly and the new Presbytery of Louisville, and the Second Presbyterian Church of Dr. Robinson and his Presbytery. Dr Robinson, without rule or authority, though with the apparent support of a majority of the church members and congregation, has secured the practical supersedure of a majority of the church elders, because opposed to him, but they have already obtained sixty odd signatures to the following, handed me for publication in the Times:

Whereas, The Pastor of our Church [Dr. Stuart Robinson] has virtually separated himself from the organization of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in adhering to a body [the so-called Louisville Presbytery] which refuses obedience to the highest judiciary of our Church; therefore we the undersigned, communicants of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, however much or little we may differ in opinion with the General Assembly as to its deliverances from time to time, being unwilling to engage in or encourage schismatical disputations and contentions, but actuated by a desire to promote the purity and harmony of our Church and to adhere to the body of Christ and the Church of our fathers, to which the Great Head has vouchsafed His blessings in times past, do mutually agree to [illegible] this [illegible] organization, known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, under the care of the General Assembly, and to adopt such measures as, in our judgment, formed from a prayerful consideration of our position in the Church of Jesus Christ, may be necessary to maintain our unity, to secure our rights, and, in the fear of God, to preserve inviolate the sacred trusts committed to His people.

LOUISVILLE, June 29, 1866.

By a fair and equitable division of the church property those members of the legitimate church expect to secure the old church building. Meanwhile, they will attend the services of Dr. J. L. McKee, and occasionally be addressed by Dr. E. P. Humphrey, who, though physically quite feeble, is mentally as strong and sound as ever. FONTIAC.

The Fourth of July seems to have excited all the secession feeling of the southern mind [illegible] the following [illegible] extract from the Examiner shows:

"This day [illegible] with it a strange mingling of [illegible] to the Southern heart. It is the anniversary of the birth of the United States, but it is also the anniversary of the fall of Vicksburg—a disaster that gave our short-lived Confederacy its mortal blow. Shall we rejoice, or shall we be sad? What fete should we hold? The rights which it gave us are taken away from us, and the blessings that it conferred have been changed to evils."

A couple of [illegible] amused themselves by placing a coal of fire [illegible]. When remonstrated with, the little rascals said they were performing the "Moxa operation."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A Great Battle near Verona on Sunday, June 24.

The Italian Army Under Victor Emanuel Completely Defeated by the Austrians.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The Italian King's Son and Several Generals Wounded.

Two Thousand Prisoners and Several Guns Captured by the Austrians.

Retreat of the Italians Across the Mincio.

The Italian and Austrian Official Dispatches.

Garibaldi Said to be on his Way to Bavaria.

THE WAR IN GARMANY.

Reported Surrender of the Hanoverian Army.

Prussian Advance Into Bohemia.

Bremen Harbor Occupied by Prussian Gunboats.

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Saxonia from Southampton on the 27th of June arrived at New York on the 8th with four days' later news from Europe.

The advices brought by this steamer are highly important.

A great battle between the Austrian and Italian armies was fought on Sunday, the 24th of June, near Verona, resulting in the defeat of the Italians. It appears that a portion of the Italian army, which is under the King and General La Marmora, was allowed to cross the Mincio without resistance, and to advance through that rough and desolate country which contains two places of great celebrity—Solferino and Villafranca. A portion of the force appears to have made an attempt upon Peschiera, and was easily repulsed. The army then advanced northward to the railway that runs through the north of Italy, and reached the line at Custozza, near the station of Somma Campagna, which is seven and a quarter miles from Peschiera and seven miles from Verona. The Italians seems to have pushed on with too much ardor, and to have allowed the Austrians to take them in the rear and inflict upon them a severe lost, capturing several guns and 2,000 prisoners. Two divisions of the first corps were cut to pieces, and the other corps then retreated across the Mincio. A telegram from Paris announces that Cialdini had succeeded in crossing the Po and advancing northward and he seems to have effected a junction with the army under La Marmora.

The Battle Before Verona—Austrian Official Bulletins.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, June 24.

The Archduke Albrecht has forwarded the following dispatch to the Emperor:

"The Austrian army, while advancing toward the Mincio, was attacked to-day by the forces under the command of King Victor Emanuel. Our army carried Monte Vento by assault, and Custozza at the close of the engagement at 5 P. M. Our forces took several cannon and many prisoners, and behaved with extraordinary valor and endurance. The King employed in the attack the three corps of the Army of the Mincio and the reserve. Prince Amadeus and many Generals were wounded. The enemy appears to have brought all his troops in succession under fire.

VIENNA, June 25, 11:30 A. M.—The Archduke Albert telegraphed from Zerbare yesterday evening as follows:

The Imperial army debouched at daybreak from Verona, occupied the heights of San Giustina, Sona, and Somma Campagna, and attacked, with a change of front toward the South, the enemy's columns which were advancing on the line of Salionze to Somma Campagna in considerable force, with much artillery. The Imperial troops repulsed the enemy at all points, after a very severe and bloody struggle. Finally Custozza was taken by assault. All the troops fought with extraordinary bravery. They captured several guns, and about two thousand prisoners, and are animated by the best spirit. On the 23d instant the garrison of Mantua made a sortie upon the enemy's corps of observation at Curtatone, repulsed it, and took several prisoners.

The following telegram has been received from the Archduke Albert, dated this morning:

"The enemy's forces, driven back by our army, recrossed the Mincio yesterday evening. The Imperial army is in the best condition and in excellent spirits."

The battle of yesterday is called by the Archduke the battle of Custozza.

Italian Official Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 25—4 10 P. M.

The left wing and center of the royal troops had crossed the Mincio, and were marching in the direction of Valeggio and Villafranca, when they were vigorously attacked by the Austrians with their full and combined forces. The Italian positions were captured and recaptured; the royal troops displayed great valor in the presence of the overwhelming forces of Austria. In the evening the royal troops still occupied Goito, Volta, Cavriana, and Solferino. During yesterday the Italians sustained great losses. Prince Amadeus, General Cerale, and others were more or less seriously wounded, and General Villarey was killed. Prince Humbert performed prodigies of valor. The news respecting Prince Amadeus is reassuring. General Cialdini, with his whole army, continues to occupy positions on the Po. Six hundred Austrian prisoners, officers and soldiers, have [illegible].

Latest Unofficial Dispatch from Florence.

[Florence, June 25, Telegram [illegible].]

The Florence newspapers are unanimous in proclaiming the unshaken resolution of the country to make every sacrifice in prosecuting to the utmost the war against Austria until the complete liberation of Venetia by the arms of Italy has been accomplished. They assert that the want of success which attended the first attempt [illegible] and they declare that the country has full confidence in the army, nothing doubting but that it will achieve a brilliant revenge. According to the same journals the Italian hosts is impatient for action, and the army is in good discipline and anxious to again encounter the enemy. The fresh troops under General Cialdini are awaiting further orders, and the volunteers are beginning to report their recent successes at Lodrone. [illegible] been captured.

LATEST.—No news has been received from the army since the dated yesterday evening. Prince Amadeus is better and hopes are entertained of the recovery of General Cerale. The wounds received by other officers of high rank are not serious.

Another Engagement—The Austrians Repulsed.

BRESCIA, June 25—Evening.—To-day an engagement took place between the Italian volunteers and the Austrians, between the bridge of Caffaro and Lendzone. The Austrians were repulsed, leaving several killed and wounded.

The volunteers had no losses.

PARIS, June 26.—The Moniteur of this morning, in its bulletin, confirms the intelligence that the Italian army under King Victor Emanuel has been forced to recross the Mincio. It adds that General Cialdini has not yet crossed the Po.

Further Particulars of the Battle—A Very Severe Struggle—The King's Son Wounded.

[From the Moniteur du Soir, June 26.]

The Italian army, commanded by King Victor Emanuel, effected its passage to the left bank of the Mincio by Valeggio and Goito, having on its left the fortress of Peschiera, and it marched forward at once. The left wing (First Corps) was to have occupied the positions between Peschiera and Verona, so as to protect the forward march of the Second and Third Corps. But the First Corps, not being sufficiently strong, was thrown back upon the center of the army, which at the same time was attacked by the Austrians making a sortie from Verona. The latter, after following the line from Verona to Mantua toward the south, in which direction the Italian army appeared to be moving, changed front to meet the King's troops, and offered them battle on June 24, the anniversary of Solferino. The news of the result, hitherto received, is very confused. In any case, the struggle seems to have been very severe. A part of the Italian troops was forced to retire before the shock of the enemy, and it is even said that two divisions have recrossed the Mincio. The battle appears to have been particularly hot near Custozza, a small town between Valeggio and Villafranca, toward the north, and which was ultimately left in the hands of the Austrians. The latter have taken several prisoners and some guns. It would seem, however, that the bulk of the Italian army has maintained its positions on the left bank of the Mincio. King Victor Emanuel's troops behaved extremely well, according to all the information received, and their officers set an example of bravery. Several Generals and the King's son Amadeus were wounded. The Austrians, who a few days since occupied the passes of the Tyrol and Lombardy, were preparing a movement in that direction, with the object of attacking the Italian army in the rear, and which, if the latter should be definitely repulsed across the Mincio, would cause it most serious embarrassment.

The News in Paris.

[From the Paris Temps, June 26.]

The news which reaches us to-day from the seat of war in Italy is serious. It will produce a deep impression in France. A desperate battle has been fought between Peschiera and Verona, within the famous Quadrilateral. The Italians have encountered in their first offensive movement a formidable resistance it was impossible for them to overcome. They have suffered losses which, according to the early dispatches, are very considerable. Victor Emanuel's army crossed the Mincio the morning before last at Goito, above Mantua, without meeting any resistance. It had no sooner reached the left bank of the river than it advanced northward toward Peschiera, with the view of attacking the positions which connect that fortress with the entrenched camp of Verona. At the same time its cavalry dashed on in the direction of the latter city pushing before it an Austrian detachment which it compelled to take refuge in the outer forts of the place. It was the First Corps which was charged with the attack between Peschiera and Verona. Its movement were to be sustained by the second and third corps. A diversion seems to have been simultaneously attempted between the outer forts of Peschiera by the left bank, as well as by the troops that manned on the right bank of the Mincio. The first corps led off, but it found itself before superior forces, and was unable to overcome them; at one time it must have been almost surrounded by the enemy, for the dispatches state that the second and third corps advanced in order to try and release it, and were unable to succeed. We shall no doubt receive circumstantial details respecting this sanguinary struggle tomorrow or the day after. At present, however, it may apparently be concluded, from the little we know, that though the Italians have been very roughly handled, they may regard this day as one very honorable to their army. The first corps must have terribly suffered, especially the Cerale division, the head of which was wounded. The Austrians announce that they have taken several guns and two thousand prisoners. They have done the Italians the honor of christening, for themselves, this battle, and all it by the name of Custozza, a name which recalls to the Italians melancholy recollections of the campaign of 1848.

[From the Journal des Debats.]

The news of an engagement between the Italian army and the Austrians is confirmed, and we regret to learn that it was not to the advantage of the Italians. Two dispatches, one from Florence, the other from Brescia announce in fact that the first army corps attacked the Austrian positions near Peschiera, and was repulsed after a desperate struggle, which lasted nearly all yesterday. The Cerale division, which appears to have led off the attack, has sustained serious losses, the General was wounded, as well as Prince Amadeus. For the moment we have no other details of this affair, the issue of which cannot but sadden the friends of the Italian cause, among which we esteem it an honor to be counted, especially at this moment, when fate seems to be so adverse to it. We think, however, it would be an exaggeration of the consequences of this first repulse to see in it a mournful presage for the rest of the campaign. We are not superstitious; we do not deplore beyond measure an unfortunate event, which perhaps will soon be counterbalanced; we know that the fortune of war is fickle, and we do not yet feel disposed to abandon any of our hopes.

Victor Emmanuel's Object in Commencing the Attack.

[Paris, June 26, Correspondence London Times.]

A private dispatch, dated Florence, 25th inst., gives the following account of the battle of Custozza, fought on Sunday:

"A great battle was fought yesterday between Verona and Mantua. The King had passed the Mincio the day before yesterday with ten divisions. One of the wings moved toward Peschiera where it drove back part of the garrison. The great body of the army marched on Verona under the command of the King. At Custozza it met the Austrians reinforced by the garrison of Verona and a part of the troops *en echelon* on the line. After a desperate battle, which lasted the whole of the day, the Italian army was forced to recross the Mincio. King Victor I marvel after having effected his retreat, re-established his headquarters at Brescia. It is asserted that the chief object of the attack by the army under the King's command was to force the Austrians to quit the line of the Po that General Cialdini might cross the river with his *corps d'armee* which was to move on Rovigo. It is not known whether Cialdini succeeded in effecting the passage.

In the [illegible] details [illegible]

The battle took place at Montebello and Custozza. The King moved on Castelnuovo hoping to find the Austrians there, who were in the Adige. The Austrians took Montebello and Custozza by assault, which had been occupied by eight Italian divisions. They made two thousand prisoners. General Cerale is severely wounded. Prince Amadeus wounded in [illegible]. The passage of the Po by General Cialdini [illegible] A strong Austrian detachment, descending from Bormio to the Valtellina, is moving toward Milan.

"According to the dispatches received in Paris some important strategic movements have taken place among the troops within the last few days, which have evidently not [illegible] though no general engagement has taken place."

The Retreat of the Italian Army—What Caused the Defeat.

[From the London [illegible].]

The defeat of the Italian army in front of Verona was even more complete than the first Austrian telegrams had led us to apprehend. We have now the bulletins of both parties, and they agree on all essential points. Meagre and vague as telegraphic brevity and technical reserve necessarily make them, these dispatches reflect great honor on the truthfulness, moderation, and dignity of the belligerents on either side. There is no paltry attempt on the part of the Italians to disguise or palliate the magnitude of their disaster, no unseemly exultation on the part of the Austrians, not one word of disparagement of the foe. By being just and even generous toward each other, these combatants seem to act upon that wise maxim which teaches us to deal with enemies as with men who may at some future period become friends.

The Italian army, divided into three corps and a reserve—making up a force of from 80,000 to 90,000 combatants—after crossing the Mincio at Goito and other points on Saturday afternoon, and sending a reconnoitering party toward Peschiera and Verona, encamped for the night at some place beyond Roverbella, equidistant from the two fortresses. On the ensuing morning an attempt was made upon those high positions of Sona, Somma Campagna, and Santa Giustina, which command the fifteen miles' railway line joining the two strongholds; positions which played a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1848. The object of the Italians was evidently to take possession of the railway, so as to isolate Peschiera and secure a basis of operations against Verona. The Austrians, however, who were massed in great force at Verona, sallied forth from the place at daybreak, and, anticipating the Italian movements, took up their position upon those hills, which are now everywhere bristling with bastions and redoubts, and may be looked upon as mere outworks of the two citadels extending from the gates of one to those of the other. After a severe and bloody, or, as the Italians describe it, "desperate" struggle, which lasted nearly the whole day—that longest of summer days—the Imperial army was victorious along the whole line. They stormed the summit of Montevento, where the Italians held out the longest and at the close of the engagement, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, they also carried the position of Custozza, a spot fatal to Italian arms in their encounter with Radetzki in July, 1848. The victors captured several guns and about 2,000 prisoners, and behaved, as the Archduke Albert's bulletin assures us, and as we may readily believe, with even more than their ordinary bravery and endurance. On the same evening the Italian army was obliged to recross the Mincio.

The Italian accounts of the engagement present no points of material difference. According to them, the first army corps was sent forward to occupy some positions between Peschiera and Verona, but, being surrounded by superior force, it "failed to effect its purpose," and the description given of its losses in the contest leaves us little doubt that it was all but annihilated. The second and third corps, unable (it is not very clear for what reason) to advance to its rescue, were still in the evening "almost intact." It was also stated from Brescia that the army had maintained its position, but there is little doubt that it had to withdraw across the Mincio later in the night. The Italians had several of their generals wounded, among others the King's second son, Prince Amadeus, who has arrived at Brescia.

The Italians, we are assured, behaved with great heroism, and no doubt, although they lost the day, they came off without loss of honor. An advance across the Mincio right into the heart of the Quadrilateral, is an enterprise which no other European army would, under such circumstances, have ventured upon, but a frenzy to do something seems to have possessed the whole Italian nation, and the men in command could think of nothing better than dashing their heads against those formidable stone walls. There may be bravery in so desperate an attempt to take the bull by the horns, but we believe it would be impossible for the King or La Marmora to say what results they expected from their ill-conceived and worse-executed attempt. It was a battle in which they staked the very existence of their army, while their enemies in the worst event run no other risk than that of a safe and leisurely retreat behind the shelter of their bastions. The least that may be said of it is that, like the Balaklava charge, "*C'etait beau, mais ce n'etait pas la guerre.*" Ever since 1848 and 1849 the Austrians have strained every nerve to strengthen these four citadels, and have extended their outworks so that the line between Peschiera and Verona especially is a vast entrenched camp. There is every probability, also, that the Italians were on this occasion outnumbered by their enemies, for the Austrians have from 200,000 to 250,000 men in Venetia, and as they had in their hands that most formidable of all engines of modern warfare, the railway, they had probably massed three-fourths at least of their troops in Verona, ready for the long-expected Italian inroad. The Archduke's bulletins, in fact, never speak of garrisons, but tell us that "the Imperial army" was in the field.

The King of Italy has fallen back behind the Mincio, where he is not likely to be pursued; but neither, perhaps, will the condition of his shattered army enable him to resume the offensive for some time to come. We have Austrian official assurance that Cialdini crossed the Po on the 23d. The tidings of the King's retreat, however, ought to disconcert all the plans of the commander of the fourth corps, as he would at Padua, or anywhere else on the line between Verona and Venice, fall in with forces with which his sixty thousand men would be unable to contend. The Italian fleet, we learn from Florence, steamed from Taranto on the 23d, but if its destination be Venice, Persano is not likely to find any one to co-operate with him on the mainland. The failure of the King on the Mincio will probably break down the whole enterprise.

But, although the Italians met with so severe a rebuke at the very outset, they will find that they have not fought in vain. The mere consciousness that they have taken the field unsupported, and have fought not inglorious]y, and against terrible odds, will end by inspiring them with good confidence for the future, and raise them in their own and the world's estimation. No doubt it would have been better for them, it would have been more conducive to their internal prosperity, if they could have pursued a peaceful policy and placed themselves in a position to purchase from Austria with gold that province which they will hardly ever wrest from her with iron. Had a price been put on the ransom of their Venetian brethren, it would certainly have been cheap at the cost of every penny in Italian purses or even of every masterpiece in Italian galleries, but as it was to be otherwise, it may be as well, perhaps, that the Italians should have gone through this baptism of blood. The issue of the war in Germany and the force of European public opinion may work on in behalf of Venice that liberation which, as it would seem, cannot be effected by Italian arms after seven years' warlike preparations.

The Anniversary of Solferino.

[From the London Standard, June 26.]

Did the Italians fight better on the seventh anniversary of Solferino, and was the day and the place chosen by their leaders because the troops were likely to be inspired by the intoxicating memory of a struggle which has made Italy what she is? Were they instigated by that respect for luck, that superstitious belief in chances favorable or adverse, which drives Italians in crowds to choose the same number in a lottery? Their anniversary has not been blessed, and their luck has played them false. Did the Austrians again fight better on St. John's day because they felt that it became them to wipe out an immortal disgrace because they burned to reverse that verdict which, unfair as it was, held good down in history unless blotted out with their blood? Did they feel, too, that whatever may have been the case in 1859, their cause this time was a just cause, the cause of right against wrong, of a peaceful people against a host of wanton aggressors that they were fighting not for Venice only but for their beloved country of Austria against a world in arms? Or did they hold that rough and rude faith of Napoleon—that Providence is generally on the side of the strongest battalions? This, perhaps, was the confidence of their Generals when looked on with wonderment at the King of Italy crossing the Mincio with 100,000 men, and putting the flower of his army into the lion's mouth of the Quadrilateral. The more sentimental feeling may have made the heart of the common soldier leap for joy when he encountered once more those defiant foes whom he had never met yet in equal fight—that he, the rugged Croat, the calm German, the chivalrous Hungarian, was free to fence with the Italian invader on Austrian soil.

Movements of Garibaldi—He is Said to be on His Way to Munich.

[From the London Daily News, June 27.]

The Independence contains the following respecting the movements of Garibaldi, which, it true, appear to be of the most extraordinary character:

After having occupied Sondrio and Bormio in the Valtellina, he cleared the neck of the Stelvio, which separates the valley of the Adda from the Upper Adige. Having entered the Austrian Tyrol, he did not, however, descend the Adige toward Botzen, in order to strike Verona on the flank by Trent and Roveredo; he pushed forward his advanced posts to Glurns then crossing the mountains which divide the Adige and the Inn, he descended to Finstermunz, near the frontier of the Lower Engadine. From Finstermunz, unless the events which have just taken place on Italian ground induce him to return to Italy, he may advance by Innsbruck and Salzberg into the Austrian Duchies themselves. At Milan they say that it is his intention to push for Munich.

Commenting on this information, the Independence adds:

We are unable to see the utility of the one or the other of these operations, and as they remove him to a great distance from his operations, we must wait for the further development of his plan before we can judge of it. Perhaps it is but a feint to cover from the enemy the real purpose of the daring leader of the volunteers.

A correspondent writes from Brescia on the 21st:

For eight days I have been in pursuit of Garibaldi, and find it impossible to come up with him. Yesterday at Bergamo; today at Brescia, to-morrow on the border of Lake Garda; throwing the enemy off the scent; coming down upon them without truce for the volunteers, without mercy for the Austrians. No one could tell where he is, or where he is going; not even his staff. He has with him a single aid-de-camp, and starts off at the break of day. He takes the volunteers by surprise, appearing amongst them in the early morning. He inspects the lines, pushes them forward, and never looks behind. Thus he entered Naples in 1860 whilst his army was two days' march behind. All the volunteers who are to operate in the interior are assembled at Salo, on the left bank of Lago di Garda. The Third regiment of volunteers arrived this evening by rail. They are almost all of them young men from sixteen to twenty years of age, gay, confident, full of enthusiasm, proud of being soldiers of Italy, and of Garibaldi. They have but one watchword—"Forward!" The officers are almost all of them the companions of Garibaldi in former times, and some are veterans of 1848 and 1849. The legend is about to commence. Garibaldi is reported to have gone in the most opposite directions. A person said to me just now: "He is gone to Venice, don't tell any one, he will be back to-morrow for his volunteers."

The War in Germany—The Prussians Advance into Bohemia—An Engagement with Austrian Cavalry.

NEISSE, June 23.—Hostilities have been commenced by the Prussian army corps in Silesia. Early yesterday morning three Prussian detachments were sent out to reconnoiter towards Zuckmantel, Friedberg and Freiwaldau. The last of these detachments between Breitenfurt and Sandhubel, came upon an Austrian regiment of Hussars.

The Prussian needle-gun was very effective, and enabled the tenth fusilier regiment to repulse easily the charge of the Hussars. The Austrians lost eight men killed and five wounded.

No casualties occurred on the Prussian side.

NEISSE, June 24, Evening.—The Prussian troops under Prince Frederick Charles arrived at Reichenberg, on the Bohemian frontier, yesterday.

ZITTAU, June 23.—The army of Prince Frederick Charles crossed the frontier into Bohemia from this town to-day without meeting the enemy.

POHENBACH, June 21.—The Prussians, who were threatening this town yesterday, have suddenly withdrawn to Pirna, and have entered Bohemia, passing through Neustadt and Sebnitz. They appear to be marching in the direction of Silesia.

Yesterday an unimportant skirmish took place between Austrian and Prussian patrols near Friederichshain. Five Prussians were killed and two Prussians and two horses were captured.

A Battle Imminent in Bohemia.

[Paris, June 25, Telegram London Press.]

The Moniteur of this evening says in its bulletin:

It appears that the main body of the Italian army has maintained its position upon the left bank of the Mincio. The Italian troops have displayed great valor. The Austrians, debouching from the Stelvio Pass in the Tyrol, seem to select a movement which will bring them on the Italian rear. The advance of the Prussians into Bohemia will have the effect of preventing General Benedek from entering Silesia. That an engagement will shortly take place in Bohemia appears inevitable. In the skirmish which took place on the 22d between Breitenfuhrt and Sandhubel, the Prussians had the advantage. The Elector of Hesse has been sent to the North, and has passed through Berlin. The King of Prussia has placed the castles of Stettin and Konigsberg at his disposal.

BERLIN, June 25.—The following official telegram has been received here:

REICHENBACH, June 23.—A slight skirmish has taken place between the Prussian Magdeburg regiment of hussars and Brandenburg dragoons and the Austrian Radetzki and Lichtenstein hussars. One Prussian Lieutenant-Major, Lorent, was wounded. The enemy lost several prisoners.

Reported Capitulation of the Hanoverian Army.

BERLIN, June 26.—It is again positively announced that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and that the attempts made by some detachments to escape have been repulsed. It is added that the King of Hanover has demanded twenty-four hours for deliberation on the conditions upon which his army has been called upon to capitulate. This demand has been granted, although it is believed to have been made in the expectation of receiving assistance from the Bavarian army.

It is considered improbable here that this expectation will be realized.

The Prussian Army.

[From the Military Correspondence London Times.]

GORLITZ, June 21.

The Prussian dash into Saxony has been a great military success. It has given Prince Frederick Charles the advantage of being able to attack the Austrians as they issue with a narrow front from the passes of the mountains, instead of being obliged to fight them on their own terms in an open country as would have been the case had they been allowed to occupy this kingdom. At the present moment the Prussian patrols and pickets are pushed close up to the Austrian frontier, the issue of the narrow belt in which the Elbe cleaves the Erz Gebirge is secured the Saxon army has retired into Bohemia, and, without pulling a trigger, the Prussian army has, by the rapid action of its chiefs, gained as great advantages as could have been looked for from a victorious battle in this part of the theater of war. There is only one point in Saxony where Saxon troops are still found, and where the Saxon standard is still hoisted. The little fortress of Konigstein, situated on an isolated sandstone cliff on the left bank of the Elbe, about nine miles from the Austrian frontier is still occupied by a Saxon garrison. Inaccessible from the steepness of the rock on which it stands and at a considerable distance from the surrounding heights, this fortress has never been reduced. From the hill of Lilienstein, which stands on the opposite side of the river, and has a command over the fortress of more than one hundred and fifty feet, Napoleon attempted to bombard Konigstein, but his artillery was not heavy enough to send shot over the three thousand yards which separates the summits of the two hills. With their rifled cannon, the Prussian artillery could now easily from the hill of Lilienstein, or from that of Pallenstein, on the opposite side, engage the guns of the fort on equal terms, but it is doubtful whether the Prussian commander will deem it worth while to drag artillery to the top of these steep heights, in order to force the capitulation of the small garrison of twelve hundred men, who, in the event of Saxony remaining in his possession, must fall into his hands, and, in case of his being obliged to retire, can add so little to the force of his enemies. It is more probable that Konigstein, by its escarpments and impossibility of approach, will still be allowed to retain its reputation for impregnability.

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS.

In most of the villages and hamlets of Saxony, certainly in all those which lie on the roads to the frontier, Prussian soldiers are billeted, cavalry and artillery horses fill the farmsteadings of the border farmers, and field guns and artillery carriages are packed on many a village green. But the Saxons have no complaints to make, and, as far as can be judged from appearances, seem highly to approve the occupation of their country by the Prussian army. The Saxon peasantry and the soldiers are on the most friendly terms, and a stranger who did not know the Prussian uniform, in passing through the villages, would suppose that the troops were quartered among the people of their own country. As soon as the Prussian vanguards crossed the frontier, Prince Frederick Charles issued a most stringent order, in which he insisted upon the troops showing every respect for private property and for the comfort of the inhabitants. This order has been strictly observed both by officers and men, but not from fear of the military punishment which would be the consequence of its transgression. The kind-hearted soldiers have brought with them none of those horrors which too often follow in the train of an army which occupies a strange country. On the contrary, were it not for the swords and bayonets of patrols, the glitter in the sun along every road, the scene is one of perfect peace. In some places the men are helping the peasantry to carry the hay harvest, in others they may be seen working in the cottage gardens, and nearly always are spending money in the village shops, the [illegible] country urchins get taken up for rides on the cavalry or artillery horses as they go to be watered, or are invited, half afraid, to peep into the muzzle of a rifled gun, and only when, with the contempt bred by familiarity, some too adventurous youngster tries to introduce a handful of cornflowers into the mouth of a piece of ordnance is he warned off the precincts of the battery by the reluctant sentry.

THE HANOVERIANS.

The Hanoverian troops are reported to have been obliged to retreat to Gottingen, and to have failed in making good their passage to the Main. If this be so they are in a precarious position for General Manteuffel has united with General von Falkenstein at the town of Hanover, and together they have marched on Hildesheim. General von Beyer has cut off the communication to Frankfort, so that, pressed on both sides by superior forces, the Hanoverians seem to have little hope of escape.

Montgomery County, Ky., Union Convention.

MT. STERLING, KY., July 2, 1866.

At a convention of the Union men of Montgomery, held at Jeffersonville, on the 30th of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices, on motion, T. B. Oldham was chosen chairman and H. C. Rainey secretary.

On motion of W. H. Holt, a committee on nominations was appointed, who, after consultation, recommended to the convention the following gentlemen, to wit:

Sheriff—David G. Howell.
Judge of County Court—Geo. Hazelrigg.
Clerk of County Court—Col. A. T. Wood.
County Attorney—John W. Hazelrigg.
Jailer—Henry Rollins.
Assessor—David Y. Moore.
Coroner—Jerry Ficklin.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and the above-named gentlemen declared to be the nominees of the Convention.

On motion of Colonel A. T. Wood, W. H. Holt, Carlisle Meyers, and D. F. Trimble were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention, who concurred in and presented the following:

Whereas, It is a vital principle in every Government that it ought to be controlled by those who support it and not by those who would destroy it, therefore

Be it resolved, 1. That we are utterly opposed to putting either our State or National Government into the hands of their enemies, or trusting their powers and control to those who for four years past waged desperate and treasonable war for their overthrow.

2. That while Gen. E. H. Hobson was not the first choice of many of us for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, still, recognizing in him the high-toned gentleman, the disinterested and unswerving patriot, the highest integrity ability and fitness for the office we cordially indorse him and pledge to him our hearty and undivided support.

On motion of Col. A. T. Wood, the second resolution was amended by inserting after the word patriot the words "and soldier," after which the preamble and resolutions as amended were unanimously adopted.

On motion of same, John Jay Anderson, Wm. Hennman, James Howard, John W. [illegible], M. Stevens, Zachariah Hazelrigg and George Beatty were appointed an Executive Committee, with authority to fill any vacancy that might occur in the ticket nominated.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this convention be published in the following papers, to wit: Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Journal, Mt. Sterling Sentinel, Lexington Standard, and Frankfort Commonwealth.

W. H. Holt, Esq., being called upon, delivered an able and eloquent address in his peculiarly happy style, stating in distinct and truthful terms the issues involved in the approaching contest, that it was the blue on the one side, the gray on the other, that the questions to be settled were scarcely less important than those of 1860 and '61, when treason and rebellion first dared to raise their accursed heads in our land and State; that rebels, defeated and yet through the magnanimity of the Government allowed to live and return to their homes in our midst, should be content to take back seats, nor desire or expect otherwise; and under that Government which for long bloody years they had striven to destroy, eulogizing Gen. Hobson and urging all true Union men to rally around a common standard and to vote [illegible] those who have been ever true to the Constitution and the Union. Much enthusiasm was manifested by the large assembly during the delivery of the speech. At its conclusion the Convention adjourned, determined to fight for the right to the last [illegible] all present had done in the last [illegible].

T. B. OLDHAM, Chairman.

H. C. RAINEY, Secretary.

A pirate craft arrived in Galveston harbor on the 5th, wearing the black flag and carrying six guns on each side. Custom officers rowed out to her in a row boat, but were fired upon and forced to retire. The pirate then steamed away. A United States gunboat followed some time, but could not overtake her.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Accounts of the Spanish Revolt.

Desperate Battle in Madrid.

Insurgents Finally Defeated.

Interesting News from Canada.

President and Stanton Conflict.

Sickles Declines to be Arrested.

The Forthcoming Veto Message.

Rumor About the Cuban Revolt.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The Herald's Madrid correspondence of the 25th of June details all the serious circumstances attending the late military insurrection against the Crown and Government of Spain as they occurred at Madrid and at Genoa on the 22d and 23d ult. In Madrid the insurgent troops were joined by a large body of peasants, to whom the soldiers distributed arms, who aided them in throwing up formidable barracks in front of and around the military quarters. The regiments of the Queen were hotly engaged during five hours in recovering the position, and were victorious only after a cannonade and bayonet charge. Over one thousand of the insurgents were killed and wounded, and the royal troops experienced a heavy loss. Two Generals died of their wounds soon afterward and the moderado leader, Gen. Narvaez, was wounded.

Martial law was in full force. Two thousand prisoners, Spaniards and foreigners, were arrested, and some of them shot in Madrid. "Long live Prim!" "Long live the Republic!" were the cries of the revolutionists in the capital. Iberian unity or the fusion of Spain and Portugal is the exciting idea of the advanced Liberals of Spain.

Trade was very injuriously affected by the disturbances.

It was thought the Spaniards would order another naval demonstration in the Pacific.

The Herald's Ottawa dispatch says there was an excited session of the Canadian Parliament yesterday. The Opposition assailed the Government with great force and effect, and the project of annexation to the United States seems to gain favor.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The World's Washington special says the President was well enough to-day to be present at the regular Cabinet meeting. Quite a contest is understood to have arisen over the conflict of opinion between Stanton and the President relative to the construction of what is known as the Peace Proclamation. Stanton claims that the writ of habeas corpus is still suspended in South Carolina, and that civilians held under sentence by Gen. Sickles's court-martial should not be turned over to the civil authorities.

The World's Charleston special says: Gen. Sickles, on authority from headquarters, had declined to be arrested on the writ of attachment recently issued by Judge Bryan for contempt of Court in refusing to obey the habeas corpus writ in the Somers case. All proceedings in the motion have been referred to President Johnson.

NEW YORK, July 11.

A dispatch from Baltimore to the Times says a Baltimore house of the highest respectability is stated to have received, by the steamer Cuba, a semi-official communication denying the news of an insurrection at Puerto Principe, and treating the whole affair as being substantially a canard. The news of the uprising of the blacks, as well as the arrival of a Cuban fleet with 2,000 men, is also pronounced to be false by the same party, who, in writing about it, attributes the rumor of an insurrection to the gathering of a few hundred Cubans, upon one of the squares of Puerto Principe, for the purpose of protesting against the present Cabinet and of associating themselves in feeling with the revolutionists of Spain, headed by Gen. Prim and other democrats of the same stamp.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The trot at the Fashion Course yesterday, for a purse and stake of $1,000, resulted in Carpenter's Lucy being declared the winner in three straight heats. Time, 2 33, 2 30, and 2 32½.

The Morning papers contain the following specials from Washington:

The President's forthcoming veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill is said to have been discussed in a Cabinet session to-day. Secretary Harlan took a decided stand in favor of the bill, and was partly backed by Mr Seward on the score of expediency. Mr Seward is said to be indifferent to its merits.

Several important changes and improvements are being made in the suite of the executive mansion. The dark and dingy ante-room, so familiar to all visitors, has had the back partition taken out, thus extending to the south-front of the building, with two openings in that direction. It will be repaired, painted and used for the President's office. His present one will be for the Private Secretary, the one north of this for the aids and the one at present used by them will be the future ante-room.

The bill to extend the Capitol grounds, which passed the Senate to-day, proposes that the grounds shall embrace forty-one acres. The estimated cost of the additional ground was, in 1861, about $400,000.

Several [illegible] were entered by several [illegible] at the Winnebago City [illegible].

The survey of the Minnesota Railroad [illegible] completed.

The nomination of Hon. Henry Stansbury as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court may be effectually disposed of by the action of the Senate in the passage of the House bill to reorganize the Judiciary. The bill reduces the number now on the bench, and provides for a further reduction of one Judge in case of vacancies caused by death or resignation.

It is not probable that Hon. L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, will receive his instructions from the State Department and orders to depart for the Republic until the Mexican court shall have attained something like a permanent residence.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.

In pursuance of a call of the National Union party for a convention to meet in Philadelphia, the Democratic State Executive Committee met here last evening, sinking their party organization, and inviting all the friends of President Johnson to co-operate, and selected the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

State at Large—Randall Hunt, John Ray, John E. King, Richard Taylor, A. Voorhies, Geo. Williamson, Judge W. B. Egan, D. S. Cage.

First Congressional District—George Clark, Charles Gayarre, W. C. C. Claiborne, Judge E. Abell, S. R. Proctor, J. M. Lapeyre.

Second—J. Ad. Rozier, Alex. Walker, Samuel Smith, F. J. Herron, H. M. Spofford, Wm. H. C. King.

Third—J. E. Kenner, V. Barthe, Alfred Hennen, J. O. Fuqua, and J. Q. A. Fellows.

Fourth—P. A. Veron, J. C. Manning, [illegible] Lapeyre, Julius Oliver, and A. LeBlanc.

Fifth—J. L. Lewis, W. T. Perkins, J. Garrett, L. M. Nutt, and J. B. Elam.

A mass meeting of the people of the whole State is called to be held in New Orleans on the 24th inst., to ratify the selection of these delegates.

PITTSBURG, July 11, M.

River three feet and falling. Weather clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION PARTY OF KENTUCKY.
HON. HAM. POPE, GEN. J. T. BOYLE, GEN. E. H. HOBSON, COL. G. C. WHARTON, G. P. DOERN, Esq.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS,
GEN. E. H. HOBSON.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.

☞It is not in keeping with our general plan to give up our entire editorial space to a single article, but it seems to us to be expedient to-day.

UNION VERSUS SECESSION.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE OF PATRIOTISM AGAINST SECESSION IN KENTUCKY.

SHALL UNION OR DISUNION PRINCIPLES TRIUMPH IN THE APPROACHING ELECTION?

The present state of political affairs in this State is one of great interest, not only to its citizens, but to the country at large. It is justly regarded by all Union men as a contest between Union and Disunion, Patriotism against Secession. Stripped of all disguises and reduced to its elementary principles, it amounts to just that. The Secessionists of Kentucky are making another stand for their old faith and practices. They do not of course openly avow this—at least their leaders do not—but they might as well do it. Their acts plainly show it, and but for the sake of policy, but for the hope of catching Union votes, there is no reason to doubt that those leaders would *now* boldly declare their sympathies for the late attempt to disrupt the Union, regret its failure and the triumph of the Union cause. Under these circumstances, the struggle is of great significance, and, though the only State election is for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, becomes really national in its character, and must have an important bearing upon the question of reconciliation and our future peace. We feel, therefore, justified in giving, and, indeed, imperiously called upon by a profound sense of duty to give, the subject that attention which its great practical importance and bearings demand at our hands.

We premise by saying that the contest is not of our making. The Union men of Kentucky, who have upheld the glorious flag of their country in the council, through the press, on the rostrum, and the field through many a terrible struggle, desired no such issue. They wanted peace, Union, and fraternity. They wanted to make the past a sealed book, and to cast over it the pall of everlasting oblivion. They desired harmony. They longed, they prayed for a Union completely restored, and a land once more a great national Brotherhood. The expatriation laws which the Legislature of Kentucky felt called upon to enact in the dark days of the Republic were repealed in the interests of good feelings and the desire to remove all causes of discord and irritation. Many Union men, it is true, thought this premature, and that such repeal would be attended with unhappy consequences. But if an error was made, it was an error in favor of generosity and magnanimity. It was an error, if error at all, of the head and not of the heart. The intention by the repeal was *not* to justify the revolt, but to reconcile and to unite all classes, to do something to pave the way for that good time to which we have all been looking forward, the great golden period of universal peace and a hearty reunion among all the people of this great country.

Such, we say, were the intentions, the wishes, and such the *animus* of the Union men of Kentucky at the time of the collapse of the revolt for the dissolution of the Union and the extirpation of republican-democratic principles in this country.

Hardly had the smoke of the battles cleared away, however, before the old enemies of the Union, those who had helped to bring on the war against the Government, and who had tried to coerce Kentucky into an attitude of hostility to the Government, to force her to shoot madly from her sphere of active patriotism, Union, and order, into the dark abyss of revolution, anarchy, and the nameless horrors which subsequently came upon thousands of our people, began their agitation and their machinations for the creation of a Party of Reaction, or, in plain words, for the reorganization of the old Secession Party of Kentucky and the South. We believe that the honest Confederate soldiers, those who had actually fought in the Confederate armies as private soldiers or subordinate officers, had very little to do with the inauguration of the movement. We think they really wanted peace. There were of course exceptions to this, but we think this was the fact as a rule. The movement was set on foot by old Secession politicians and Secession editors, who thought they could, by playing upon the prejudices and passions of the unthinking and lawless, obtain power and the complete control of this State, and form a nucleus around which Secession in other States might rally its adherents, and through the influence of which it might, at some future suitable period, again attempt to accomplish its dark and traitorous purposes. The real aims of the leaders of this reactionary organization cannot be mistaken by any one who carefully notes their actions, what they say and *what they carefully abstain from saying*. This last is, perhaps, with many of them, more significant than their open avowals.

Having determined upon another rally in favor of Secession principles, having determined *not* to unite with the mass of their Union fellow-citizens in sustaining the Government and the policy of restoration, they began to pull the wires for a convention, which assembled in this city on the 1st of May for the purpose of perfecting their organization and nominating a candidate for Clerk of the Appellate Court. Before this convention met, almost the only person talked of for that office was a man who had been one of John Morgan's raiders upon the loyal people of this State—who robbed banks, tore up railroads, plundered villages, and stole horses, and who would have been delighted to see all the towns and villages of Kentucky in a blaze from the mountains to the rivers. There was a general cry of indignation at the audacity of such an act, at its absolute indecency and effrontery, and the leaders quailed before the storm which they foresaw would rise if they dared thus to insult the loyal people of the State, and a candidate in full communion with Morgan and his course took the place which the leaders had not the courage [illegible] the name they really

When the

CONVENTION OF THE FIRST OF MAY

met it was found to be composed almost exclusively of those who had given the revolt either active or tacit aid and support. There was hardly an original Union man in it. It was emphatically

A CONVENTION OF SECESSIONISTS,

who did what they could during 1860 to bring on the war for the destruction of the Government, and who, while that war lasted, did their utmost to make it effectual in dissolving the Union of our Fathers. Now, if those Secessionists, semi-Secessionists, and Secession sympathizers, aiders, and raiders, who notoriously and undeniably had been such, had renounced their theories and their practices, if they had resolved hereafter to become devoted to the Government and the Union, as, in the language of the Indiana Democracy, "the only test of political orthodoxy", a plain, honest man would at once declare that they would have said so in unmistakable terms. Did they do that? Did they renounce Secession in explicit terms? Did they do it even indirectly and by fair implication? No, they did not. They entirely ignored any direct allusion to the pivotal, vital question of the whole war, and referred to it indirectly only to affirm the doctrine of Secession, as we shall presently prove. They found room for almost everything else. They put forth a string of platitudes and commonplaces, but not a word in direct reference to the dreadful, overwhelming issue which had devastated the land with fire and slaughter, which had filled it with groans and tears, with widows and orphans; which had dug a million of graves, and jeopardized the very existence of republican institutions. They did not repudiate Secession, the work of their hands. On the contrary, they left us to infer that they approve it, or rather they so worded their resolutions as indirectly to reiterate their old Secession opinions, and they must, consequently, indorse the results of them. Their very first resolution opens thus oracularly and *darkly*:

1. Whereas, In all republics, after the convulsions of revolution, when the storm of passion has subsided, and reason has been allowed again to give utterance to the words of immutable truth and justice, it has been deemed proper to pause and assert the true principles of government.

We should think it would be much more "proper" "in all republics" "to pause and assert the true principles of government" *before* the "convulsions of revolution", *before* the "storm of passion" has been lashed into such a tempest as Secession brought directly upon this country, at the time so peaceful, so happy, so prosperous, and so powerful. But did not these Secessionists of the First of May Convention, and do they not *now*, contend that they *did* "assert the true principles of" *our* Government when they decided to dissolve the Union and coerce Kentucky out of it? We appeal to any honest, intelligent man in the State, whether Unionist or Disunionist, if the Secession Democracy have not always contended that "the true principles of" our Government justify Secession by a State whenever it thinks proper to secede? Instead of denying the principles of Secession, therefore, the leaders of that Convention expressly, though covertly, insidiously and most adroitly, "assert" them! Yes they do "assert" them and reassert them *after* the war, after the attempt to carry out the said "true principles" of our Government as Secessionists have construed them. They are "allowed AGAIN to give utterance to the words of *immutable* truth and justice". Were they right five years ago in beginning the war for the dissolution of the Union? They said *then* that they were, they do not deny it now, and they "assert" that the "words of truth and justice" are "immutable"; that is, unchangeable. They reassert, therefore, the

PRINCIPLES OF SECESSION

in the very first words of their resolutions, assert them in the face and eyes of the loyal men of Kentucky and of the whole country! Unless they take the ground that the "words of immutable truth and justice" and the "true principles" of our Government did *not* justify Secession, then, by the "immutable" force of logic, do they now by their words reassert and rejustify Secession. This is what we charge upon them, and have repeatedly charged upon them before; and *they have not* denied, and *do not*, and, in our judgment, *will not* and *dare not* deny it! Let them deny it, and we will cheerfully and gladly give them the benefit of the denial. We want them to deny it. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to believe that they have heartily and explicitly repudiated and forever abandoned the *principle of Secession*.

As their resolutions stand, their first words justify and "assert" that principle. They may wriggle till they are weary, and wag their tongues till they drop out of their mouths, yet they cannot escape the conclusion which their words force upon them unless they deny that the "true principles", the "words of *immutable* truth and justice", sustain Secession. Truly, "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." They were so full of Secession that they blurted it out—though, as they thought, so covered up that the people would not perceive it—in the first sentences of their nineteen resolutions, and nowhere subsequently denied the doctrine or said a word against it! Their *second* resolution begins thus:

2. We most solemnly declare a warm attachment to the Union of the States, under and pursuant to the Constitution, by the adoption of which the Union was effected, and we know of no better or more effectual way of maintaining and perpetuating the Union than by upholding and defending the Constitution, which is the bond of Union, by a faithful observance of the principles upon which the Union is based.

There is not a word in that which is inconsistent with what the Secessionists said in 1860 while plotting the destruction of that very Union and that Constitution. They said then that they were in favor of the Constitution, but that the "principles upon which the Union was based" had been violated, and that *that* justified them in resorting to a forcible dissolution of it. They said in 1860 that they were perfectly willing to have the Union, provided there should be a due "observance" of the Constitution, of which *they* were to be the exclusive judges. They "observe" still the old Secession platitudes, talk still in their roundabout way of the Constitution and the Union, and profess to favor them, *provided* all their whims are humored, just as they did six years ago. We heard the late W. L. Yancey, of Alabama, deliver an elaborate speech during that ever-memorable campaign, in which he put forth just such sentiments as are embodied in the above extract. "Elect Mr Breckinridge", he said, "and we will still remain in the Union". Elect us, and it will be all right. Keep us in office, comply with all our caprices, let us have all the Government plunder, let us rule, and we have no sort of objection to the Union. But if you don't do this, we'll "shatter it from the dome to its foundation stones."

Their third resolution commences in this way:

3. We declare that the Federal Government is one of limited and restricted powers, and that it has no authority whatever to exercise any power not specifically enumerated and authorized by the Constitution.

Is it possible, Messrs. Conventionists, that you declare that? Why, surely, Monsieur Tonson has come again! We have heard of such declarations before. In 1860 they were plenty as blackberries in May or June or July. The "Federal Government is one of limited and restricted powers;" it had and has no right to keep a State from going out of the Union, to prevent it from breaking up and destroying the said Government, and therefore every attempt to do this, every effort to preserve the Union is a violation of these "limited powers" and a great outrage that ought to be resisted by force and by all the power a *State* can bring to bear against it. If the Government exercises an "authority" which, in the opinion of Secessionists, violates the "limited and restricted powers" with which it is invested, what then, oh ye frank immaculates? What then? Secede, won't you? Isn't Secession the rightful remedy, the measure and mode of redress for all State grievances, real or fancied? Further along in the resolutions we find this:

We declare that the Federal Government has no right whatever to abridge or interfere with the freedom of speech or the press.

Ye gods! how like a grim and dismal joke that sounds coming from Secessionists just from the Confederacy! To those who recollect how much "freedom of speech or of the press" there was in Dixie, the declaration is specially refreshing and unctuous. Wherefore, oh ye Conventionists, did you omit a declaration in favor of the conscription laws and the blood-hounds? Aren't you in favor of the largest *liberty(!)* in these interesting particulars? What champions of freedom you have been!

But space forbids us to follow these sinister resolutions of the First of May Convention to their dreary end. They are all pitched to the same key. Their authors are all in favor of *freedom* now—for themselves at least. They are the very souls of liberty—for all Secessionists want the right to do just as they please, want the Government to be duly restricted and confined within the narrowest possible compass. They have suddenly become shocked at any attempt to violate the Constitution, and proceed to arraign the *Radicals* in good set phrase for their diabolical wickedness! One would suppose these precious Secessionists had been straining themselves to their utmost capacity to protect the Constitution from violence and the Union from desecration! What an innocent face they put on, and how remarkably *conservative(?)* all at once they have become! Their denunciations are all directed to one class of *Radicals*, however. For the other class, for Secession Radicals, for the most ultra practical Radicals the country ever had, they haven't a word of condemnation. Those who laid violent hands upon the citadel of our liberties and attempted to overturn it and reduce it to a chaotic mass of ruins, these First-of-May-Conventionists treat as tenderly as new-born babes. Not a whisper against Southern Secession Radicals; not a syllable in opposition to the John Morgan Radicals and raiders who devastated Kentucky! They, the most bigoted, proscriptive, and uncompromizing Radicals in the whole country, talk of radicalism! They who did their worst to destroy the Constitution prate about its violations and its violators!

We must not take leave of these resolutions without noticing the stab they give to the credit and good faith of our Government. Let the reader carefully note the following jesuitical and demagoguical extract:

That we regard the exemption from taxation of what are termed Government securities, constituting as they do a vast amount of the property of the nation, as an unjust and odious discrimination in favor of the rich against the poor, of the capitalist against the laborer, and of the moneyed aristocracy against the industrial classes of the country.

That's a repudiation of faith sacredly pledged, which the Government cannot violate without covering itself with infamy. Yet these Secession leaders take ground in favor of that very infamy. They ask the Government to do violence to its most solemn pledges. The Government, in order to induce the *people*—of every class, rich or poor—to purchase its securities, expressly provided by law that they should not be taxed. These Secession leaders of Kentucky want the Government to prove false to its plighted faith and swindle its creditors! Oh, honest and law-abiding, constitutional Patriots! How you do "support the Government"!

The spirit that dictated the above

REPUDIATES THE NATIONAL DEBT,

and some of those actively engaged in sustaining this

REACTION PARTY OF KENTUCKY

openly urged such

REPUDIATION

upon the people of this State. One of them, in a letter, a few days ago, said, "*Urge the Repudiation of the National Debt.*" That is what this shameless avowal means. Let Duvall and this SECESSION PARTY be victorious in this contest, and it will be received everywhere as the triumph of repudiation, and every loyal man in the country will take the alarm, the President's policy will be crushed, and the States of the South kept in the unnatural condition in which they now are.

The Union men of Kentucky emblazon upon their banners GOOD FAITH, scrupulous fidelity to every obligation of the Government; no perfidy,

NO REPUDIATION;

no stabbing the public credit, no demagoguery, no agrarianism, *no arraying the poor against the rich; no secret hostility to the Union under deceitful pretexts*; no disguises or "keeping the promise to the ear but breaking it to the hope."

If the First-of-May Conventionists counsel the repudiation of the interest, or a part of it, on the Public Debt, they thereby repudiate a part of the debt itself, and if they can do that they can repudiate the whole of it. There is no difference in the principle. He who attempts to avoid the payment of the *interest* of his note would also attempt to avoid the payment of the principal. Is it not so? These Conventionists thus come before the voters of Kentucky indorsing the repudiation of the interest on the public debt, and the principle of repudiating the debt itself, at the same time that they carefully avoid denying the doctrine of Secession. They probably mean to evade the entire principle of the mighty issue which has convulsed the country during so many long and bloody and agonizing years, but Secession has become so interwoven with their very natures that they have really "asserted" it in the first resolution they adopted, and we invite them to get out of it if they can. Their banner is

SECESSION AND REPUDIATION,

twin works of iniquity and enemies of the people of the United States.

The advocates of this Radical Party of Reaction call themselves the "Democratic" Party. Names signify little; but we cannot help remembering that Secession was attempted in the South under this very name. "State Rights Democracy" was everywhere the rallying cry of those who tried to dismember the Union. The Breckinridge faction of 1860 was the "Democratic" Party, so-called; and that same "Democratic Party" went out of the Union, according to the asseverations of its accredited agents, and declared that institution dissolved. We now find the leaders and abettors of this "Democratic" Party in the South with the same name and substantially, if not technically, the same professions and principles, again trying to get power, "*again*" "asserting" their old tenets, sometimes skillfully concealed and cunningly mixed up with doctrines which no one denies, and at other times boldly and brazenly and impudently avowed; and we therefore naturally infer that it is the same old guilty faction that has so cursed the country by its perfidy and its treason.

The leading organ of the faction in this city on the 21st of May last described it—in an unguarded moment, of course—as "the rebel Democracy", and we suppose that the organ understands its party, and shall not therefore question the propriety of the name it selected.

Let it not be thought that there is no such thing as a Secession Party now in existence. There is! Such a Party or faction is yet living and acting in the North, and has friends in the South, though they do not now avow it. Its principal strength, however, at the present time is in this State, and it is struggling desperately for the ascendancy. The men who tried to coerce Kentucky out of the Union are supporting it. This faction is bitterly hostile to the Union. In the view of its advocates, the only right which the Union has is the right to self-destruction. They believe it is in duty bound either to commit suicide or let others destroy it. In States north of the Ohio some of them take open ground *now* in favor of Secession! We are not using words at random, and we shall prove what we say beyond the power of successful contradiction. These out-spoken Secessionists—who are in active sympathy with the Duvall Radicals of Kentucky—have two or three little papers in Ohio, two or three in New York, three or four or half a dozen in the Northwest. They praise the First-of-May-Duvall-Radical-Reaction-Secession-"Democratic" Party here with great unction and much fellow feeling. They have a friend in Congress, Mr. Benjamin G. Harris, of "My Maryland", and several prominent friends out of it. They will of course be grateful to us for giving further publicity to their views and *patriotism*. Mr. Harris has lately delivered a speech, and one of the Ohio organs of the Party publishes it, with a eulogium beginning as follows:

MR. HARRIS'S DEMOCRACY.—Our readers need not be requested to read every line of Mr. Harris's great SECESSION speech in Congress. Lamartine once said of an effort of Michel de Bourges, in the tribune of the French National Assembly, that it was more than a discourse—it was a European event. We say the same thing of this TRUE and seasonable DEMOCRATIC speech of Mr. Harris.

Thus unqualifiedly indorsed by this "Democratic" paper of Ohio, that is giving all the possible comfort to the Duvall Party of Kentucky, let us turn to the speech itself and listen to the ring of its metal. We quote very briefly:

I am an Old-Line Democrat, and believe in the doctrine of secession. I believe that the several States of the Union have a right to separate from it, each acting for itself. I believe that abuses and usurpations had been practiced and threatened to so great an extent by their associates and partners in this governmental compact that *the Southern States were justified in going out;* and, sir, I further believe, by their ordinances of secession that *they did go out, and thereby became to this Union foreign States.* * * * *

From what I have said, Mr. Speaker, this House will readily infer that I am adverse to the reconstruction policy of the President. * * * In my view, the Southern seceded States have no right to representatives on this floor or in the Senate, and by my vote I have heretofore invariably rejected every application which has been made by any person claiming such a right.

And, sir, not only do I believe that they have no right in their present position to send Senators and Representatives here, but I do not think that they have the right to furnish us with a President or Vice-President, although there are many here and elsewhere who, while agreeing with me that these States are out of the Union, and not entitled to representation anywhere, have been so fraternal in their feelings and so magnanimous in their conduct as to go beyond the line in order to obtain the services of the gentleman who at present fills the Executive chair of the United States. Being a citizen of seceded and unreconstructed Tennessee, he is, in my opinion, as also upon their theory, only President *de facto*, forced upon the country by their votes, attended by that very effective implement, their bayonets.

That will do as to Secession and "*Democracy*". Take a brief reference to the National Debt:

You will further urge that, in such a condition of things, they may repudiate the public debt. This your intelligent constituent will say is not a sufficient reason if true, because, if the people of this country, in a proper constitutional mode, shall declare that this debt shall not be paid, *they have the power to say so;* and it is not because the bonds are all held North that they should not have and exercise this right if they choose. It is not the only debt by several that the people have repudiated and are likely to repudiate. Besides, these bonds cost many who hold them a comparatively trifling sum.

He then suggests that by *increasing* the debt, that is, *adding the Confederate war debt to it*, both North and South might consent to pay it!!!

A word about Andrew Johnson:

I confess that Andrew Johnson has been, in adopting his mode of reconstruction, consistent with the views of the late President, with those of the Republican party that elected him, and with his own declaration from the time he abandoned the Democratic party and joined the Republicans. These facts do not commend him to me.

That will do for this "Democratic" speech and its "Democratic" author. Said we not truly that there is a Secession Party alive and active in the United States? One of the New York organs of this "Democratic" Party thus indorses Mr. Harris's speech:

We publish the fine, manly speech of Judge Harris this week, and need not call attention to it, for no doubt our readers will find out its merits for themselves.

The abolition lunatics will probably denounce it as an argument in favor of the doctrine of secession, and weak-kneed Democrats will pretend that it does not reflect the views of the "Democratic party;" but it tells such good, wholesome TRUTH, and squares so closely with the grand old Jefferson Democracy of 1798, that its publication will strengthen the weak and give courage even to the moral cowards who condemn it. * * * *

It is comfortable to know that there are yet one or two men among us that dare to go back to those sacred and fundamental principles of self-government so gloriously vindicated in 1776 by our fathers.

This "Democratic" Party takes for its platform the first Kentucky resolution of '98, which is in the following words:

Resolved, That the several States composing the United States are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by a compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constitute a General Government for special purposes—delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government, and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; that the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of COMPACT AMONG POWERS HAVING NO COMMON JUDGE, EACH PARTY HAS AN EQUAL RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF, AS WELL OF INFRACTIONS AS OF THE MODE AND MEASURE OF REDRESS.

The friends of that "Democratic" Party out of Kentucky take an immense interest in the success of the Duvall "Democratic" Party here. They send our reaction Radicals cheer, and bid them God-speed. Messrs. Vallandigham, Long, Corry, etc., of Ohio, think that the salvation of the Party depends upon the success of Duvall and Secession in Kentucky at the August election. Mr. V. has actually written a letter cordially indorsing the First of May Convention! Fellow-citizens of Kentucky, that is the Party whose leaders ask you to put them in power in this old Union State, made glorious by its devotion to the Republic through all of its trying ordeals. Will you do it? Shall Kentucky at last indorse

SECESSION STRAIGHT OUT?

Shade of Henry Clay! must we ask you such a question? Then up, fellow-citizens, and prevent this dark disgrace.

VOTE DOWN SECESSION

by an overwhelming majority. Vote it down in every county, ward, and precinct of the State. Farmers, quit your plows, and merchants your counting-rooms, and save your State and your country from the evils that would come upon her if

SECESSION

should gain a foothold, a nucleus, a rallying *point d'appui*, in this old loyal Commonwealth.

It must not be, and it shall not be.

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june21 dtfst Louisville, Ky.

J. S. BASSETT is a candidate for Assessor for Jefferson county, including the city of Louisville, at the ensuing August election. Having been seventeen years in the Post-office in this city is ample indorsement of my fitness and attention to my duties. jy12 d*

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, GENERAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 20 Main st., Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1866.
$30 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the following-named deserter from the Regular Army: William Shaffer—Age 25, height 5 feet 3½ inches, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair; born in Bavaria, Germany; occupation laborer. JAMES POWELL, Capt. and Bvt. Maj., 18th U. S. Inf.,
jy12 d1 Recruiting Officer.

OATS—1,100 sacks No. 1 Northern Oats, in transit (to arrive this week), for sale low on arrival by SMITH & STURGEON,
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CHOLERA MORBUS—A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.
DR. H. PENOYER'S Celebrated Extract or Great Balm of Life is a specific for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhea, and all affections of the stomach and bowels. It is not a patent nostrum, but a simple Mineral-water, condensed by heat and evaporation, in the proportion of 150 gallons to one, and is a certain cure for all the above diseases, if the directions are strictly followed, and prudence in diet observed. It is equally good for dyspepsia and constipation of the bowels. Call and get a circular and analysis of the medicine at RAYMOND & CO'S,
jy12 d* No. 71 Fourth street.

TROTTING RACES
OVER
Woodlawn Race-Course,
Commencing July 9, 1866,
And continuing Four Days.
THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.
Two Mile Heats, all ages. $30 Entrance. Purse $250.
SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
Mile Heats, for all beaten Horses, Geldings, or Mares. $5 Entrance. Purse $50.
One-half of all Entrance money to go to second-best Horse.
Cars will leave for the Races at 1:15 P. M. Races to commence at 2 1/2 P. M.
All the above Races to harness except double team to wagon.
Pools will be sold by Alfriend & Co., at Walker's Exchange, and on the Course.
Louisville, July 9, 1866. jy12 d1

CRUDE OIL.
THE Kentucky Oil Refining Co. invite proposals to furnish them with Crude Oil, delivered at their works near this city. All propositions must be accompanied with a sample of the oil proposed to be furnished. Proposals to be addressed to CHAS. COBB, Sec'y,
jy3 d10 No. 287 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.
1,000,000 BRICK FOR SALE. Inquire at the office, corner of Market and Pearl streets, Jeffersonville, Ind.
jy5 d1m* JAMES KEIGWIN.

1,000 SUNDAY-SCHOOL Books will be sold at a nominal price if application is made immediately to Col. SWIFT at Gen. Davis's Headquarters. jy4 dtf

HATS, CAPS
AND
Straw Goods
AT
Reduced Prices.
WE will, from this date, sell our large stock of the above goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
PRATHER & SMITH,
160 Main street.
jy11

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.
Grand Pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior!
FIVE GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
WILL be made as follows by each of the Steamers composing this Line:
Steamer IRONSIDES, burthen 1127 tons, Captain J. E. Turner, leaves Cleveland THURSDAYS, July 26th, August 9th and 23d.
Steamer IRON CITY, Captain John Hallaran, leaves Cleveland MONDAYS, July 16th and 30th, August 13th and 27th.
Steamer KEWEENAW, a new and staunch side-wheel boat, 850 tons burthen, Capt. Albert Stewart, leaves July 23d, August 6th and 20th.
Steamer ILLINOIS, staunch and commodious, of 1000 tons burthen, Capt. B. G. Sweet, leaves Thursday, July 19th, August 2d, 16th, and 30th.
The steamers are all well appointed, having most competent and careful officers, are staunch and strong, the largest and most comfortable on the route.
They leave Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., after the arrival of the evening trains, and Detroit on the evening following.
State-rooms may be secured by addressing the Agents, PETTIT & HOLLAND, Cleveland, Ohio. S. P. BRADY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
jy12 d30

SOCIETIES.

ATTENTION, FENIANS!—The members of the FITZGERALD CIRCLE F. B. are requested to meet at Buttison's Hall, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 14, at 8½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is desired, as there is business of great importance to come before the meeting.
By order of THOS. W. McNALLY,
jy12 d2 Center F. C. F. B.

BOARDING.
BOARDING.—Five or Six Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with board also several day boarders. Inquire at 174, corner of Seventh and Walnut. m22 dtf
BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can get boarding in a private family where there are only a few boarders, at $6 per week. A few day boarders wanted; $4 per week. Apply at 396 Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh, south side. jl2 d1a

DIVIDENDS.
Franklin Insurance Company,
LOUISVILLE, July 9, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock of this Company was this day declared and ordered to be paid to the Stockholders on demand, and a return premium of 40 per cent made to the Marine customers, both free of Government tax.
jy10 d6 R. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.

Office Louisville & Nashville R. R.
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 3, 1866.
A CASH Dividend of 4 per cent free of Government tax, was this day declared upon the stock and stock liabilities of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 19th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
jy6 d24 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.
A CALL of 10 per cent, payable on the 20th inst., and 5 per cent., payable on the 20th August next, is made on the capital stock of the Western Financial Corporation.
jy3 dtjy20 A. O. BRANNIN, Cashier.

Proposals for School Furniture.
THE Committee on Salaries and Supplies of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools will receive proposals to supply the First and Third Ward Schools with the necessary school Desks, Teachers' Tables, Chairs, &c., until Saturday, July 21. Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent, on First street, near Chestnut. Office hour 5 o'clock P. M.
GEO. H. TINGLEY, JR.,
jy11 dtd Sup't Public Schools.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to conduct the Manufacture of IRON RAILING, FIRE-PROOF BANK DOORS, VAULTS, and SAFES, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, STAIR-CASES, &c.
THOS. SHEFFER.
ED. CAYE.

THOS. SHEFFER. ED. CAYE.
SHEFFER & CAYE,
Manufacturers of
Fire-proof Bank Doors, Vaults, and Safes, Jail Work, Iron Railings of every description, Balconies, Verandahs, Stair-Cases, &c.
No. 257 Green st., below Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Jobbing and Repairing done upon short notice. jy11 d1m*

Important to Shippers to New Orleans, Texas, Mobile, Selma, and Montgomery.
Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers,
New Orleans to Galveston, Indianola, and Lavaca, Texas.
Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers,
Daily Packets, New Orleans & Mobile.
THESE Lines are maintained by new Iron low-pressure Steamers, constructed expressly for these trades, and are well known for their regularity and punctuality.
From New Orleans the Steamships leave tri-weekly, carrying freight and passengers for Galveston, Indianola, and Lavaca, from which goods can be shipped to all points in Texas.
Steamers depart daily for Mobile, connecting at that port with Railroads and Steamboats for the Interior, and carrying freight for Selma, Montgomery, and all points on the Alabama River.
All goods consigned to the undersigned will be promptly forwarded to any of the above points FREE *of all charges in New Orleans except drayage.*
These Steamers are under contract with the U. S. Government for carrying of the mails. Freight taken at very reasonable rates.
For further information, letters addressed to the undersigned will be promptly answered.
J. C. HARRIS, Agent Morgan Line, Corner Camp and Common sts.,
jy10 d6m New Orleans.

REMOVAL.
THE Office of the Mercantile Agency R. G. DUN & CO., Proprietors, has been removed to Room No. 2 second floor Hamilton's Bank Building, southeast corner Main and Sixth streets. E. L. SEICHRIST, Manager.

PUBLISHED SEMI-ANNUALLY.
The Mercantile Agency Reference Book.
We beg to direct your attention to the usefulness of the Mercantile Agency and its Publications. We are now issuing regularly twice a year a closely revised and corrected edition of our
GENERAL REFERENCE BOOK,
which contains the name of nearly every Merchant, Trader, and Manufacturer in the United States, with ratings indicating *approximately* their *pecuniary responsibility* and *mercantile credit*. This Agency has been in operation for twenty-five years, and the information which it has accumulated in that period, from every section of the country, is of great value and importance, having cost the proprietors, in the aggregate, many millions of dollars. By a simple and ingenious arrangement this information is condensed and its general conclusions conveyed through the Reference Book. At a glance can be seen the capital possessed by every seeker of credit, and also the general credit standing which he enjoys. New names are constantly added to the Book, and changes in styles and standing invariably noted. A weekly sheet, containing the most important alterations, as they occur, is sent to every holder of the Book. The forthcoming volume will have the Southern States very fully reported. A year's subscription includes the two Books, published in January and July, also detailed reports from the office whenever required.
We also publish a smaller edition, called
THE REFERENCE BOOK FOR CITIES,
containing the names of nearly all the Merchants, Traders, &c., rated as in the General Reference Book, in the *sixty-four* principal cities of the Union. This Book is intended as a specialty for Bankers, Commission Merchants, and those whose business relations are mainly with the chief centers of Trade.
We also issue a separate edition of
The Reference Book for the Western States
including all the names in the West and Southwest.
Samples of the various editions can be seen, and terms of subscription made known, on application at the Head Office, 335 and 337 Broadway, New York; E. Russell & Co., Boston, or at any of our Branch Offices (all of which are under the style of R. G. Dun & Co.) in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit, Milwaukee, and New Orleans, also in London, England, and of Dun, Wiman, & Co., in Montreal and Toronto, Canada.
Respectfully yours, R. G. DUN & CO.
366 Main street, Louisville, July 1, 1866.
The Volume for July, 1866, is just issued—much enlarged and closely corrected up to date—and can be seen at our office, Room No. 2, southeast corner Sixth and Main streets. jy11 d6

Notice of Division of Land.
TO the Non-residents and Unknown Heirs of JOSEPH McCROCKLIN, deceased.
I shall apply to the Washington County Court, at its August term, 1866, to appoint three commissioners to divide the tract of land allotted to Susan Neale now deceased, as dower in the lands of her deceased husband, Joseph Neale. Said land is situate on Chaplin River, in said county.
jy7 d15 WILLIAM P. NEALE.

FOR MUSQUITO BARS
OF every variety call at DICKINSON, BENNETT, & CO.'S,
jl3 d1m No. 21 Fourth st., bet. Main and River.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
CORNER Chestnut and Preston streets, have on hand and for sale dry Pine Lumber, Shingles, and Laths.
jy10 d6* WM. STEWART

MEDICAL.

ASTONISHING CURES!!

UNPRECEDENTED
IN THE
HISTORY OF MEDICINE!

Read what Rev. A. H. Hunter says of Dr. Chapman, the Indian Herb Doctor:

Previous to placing myself under the treatment of the Indian Herb Doctor, I was so far reduced from chronic bronchitis and an affection of the kidneys that I was able to preach but very little, and when I did attempt it I coughed almost incessantly. I had been treated by physicians, and had tried almost everything that I could hear of, but got no better. Since placing myself under Dr. Chapman's care I have been able to preach *three sermons in twelve hours without coughing.* My general health is as good as I could expect. My residence is No. 168 East Madison, between Preston and Jackson streets, Louisville, Ky.
June 28, 1866.

A REMARKABLE CASE!

Mr. F. H. Lyons, of the steamer Hope, says, "I had been under the treatment of three of the best physicians so called in this city for nine months without receiving any relief whatever. I continued growing worse until I was a perfect wreck, and had given up all hope of recovery. In this condition I called at the Indian Herb Doctor's office. He gave me treatment, and relieved me in forty-eight hours, and I am now improving with astonishing rapidity. I think Dr. Chapman has no equal as a physician in this country. I will give a full explanation of my case to any one calling on me on board the steamer Hope."

I have been afflicted with symptoms of consumption, such as spitting of blood, pain in the breast, &c., for a long time. I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor. He cured me. C. S. H. DAVIS.

The Indian Herb Doctor has cured me of dyspepsia from which I have been suffering for the past — years. I have gained a half pound of flesh a day since I have been under his treatment.
HENRY D. CLARK, Jeffersonville, Ind.

I have been for many years a great sufferer from diseases peculiar to females. I was under the care of other physicians for eight years. I placed myself under the care of the Indian Herb Doctor over one year ago. He cured me, and I am now the mother of a healthy child. MRS. B——.
Full particulars of this case will be given to any person or persons who may be curious by applying at Dr. Chapman's office, No. 70 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19, 1866.
DOCTOR CHAPMAN: I deem it important and justly due a physician of your excellent abilities to make known my cure, which was a mystery to the medical faculties both in this country and in Europe for many years, and am only too proud to say that you entirely cured me of Bronchitis and difficulties which females are subject to, and I am now the mother of a fine boy and enjoying *perfect health.*
MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON, 21 Dauphin street.

DR. CHAPMAN
WILL FORFEIT
One Thousand Dollars
IF HE FAILS TO ESTABLISH,
BY RESPECTABLE CITIZENS,
THE
MOST REMARKABLE CURES
On Record.
And some of them without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Certificates can be seen at his Office.

CASES TREATED BY MAIL
AND MEDICINES SENT TO
All Parts of the Country.
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO
DR. CHAPMAN,
No. 70 Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY.
jy12 d1m

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.
THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, &c.
ON Wednesday and Thursday, 11th and 12th July, at 10 A. M. each day, will be sold without reserve, [illegible] lots of assorted Dry Goods; also invoices of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, &c.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
jy11 Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.
LEASE OF A STORE AND TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, containing [illegible], on southwest corner of 17th and Main streets, AT AUCTION.
ON Thursday Afternoon, July 12, at 4 o'clock, I will sell the Lease of a Store and Dwelling, containing 4 rooms, suitable for any kind of retail business. Lease runs 3 years. Rent $15 a month. Terms cash.
jy11 d2 J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

BY MONTGOMERY & FONTAINE,
63 SIXTH STREET.
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., AT AUCTION.
ON Friday Morning, July 13, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of choice Dry Goods and Notions, consisting in part of Dress Goods, Sheetings, Brown Drillings, plaid Swiss Curtains, Tweed, Silk Lustre, Cotton Velvet, Muslin Shirts, Linen Collars, Threads, &c. Terms cash.
MONTGOMERY & FONTAINE,
jy12 d2 Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO.
CENTRALLY LOCATED BUILDING LOT, 30x121 to an alley, with an L 29x37 and a stone foundation ready for building purposes, situated on the north side of Walnut, between Second and Third streets.
ON Saturday Afternoon, July 14, 1866, at 5 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, the above centrally located Building Lot. Sale positive.
Terms made known at sale.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO.,
jy12 d3 Auctioneers.

BY JAS. L. BROWN.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE of THAT BEAUTIFUL FAMILY RESIDENCE OF THE LATE E. W. GUNTER; also, at the same time, an elegant lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., on the south side of Chestnut between First and Brook streets.
AT AUCTION.
ON Wednesday, July 18, 1866, I will sell, on the premises, on the south side of Chestnut, between First and Brook streets, an elegant two-story Brick House, containing 7 rooms, hall, dining, bath, wash, and servants' rooms, with kitchen, pantry, and cellar, with wide L porch, gas, water and good outbuildings, all in good order, with Lot 40 feet front by 200 feet deep to a 20-foot alley. Also, on the same day, and at the same place, an elegant lot of nearly new Furniture, viz: Sofas, Chairs, and Carpets, Carpets, Brussels and Ingrain, Chamber Sets, Oil-Cloths, &c., in good order. The sale will begin at 4 o'clock P. M., with the Furniture. Terms cash. The House and Lot will be sold at 5 o'clock precisely. Terms—one-third cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien. This is a rare chance for a nice homestead or a permanent investment that will pay a good per cent. Title good and sale positive.
JAS. L. BROWN, Auctioneer,
jy11 d7* Office 133 Jefferson, near Fifth.

BY C. C. SPENCER.
ELEGANT AND NEARLY NEW FURNITURE, SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO, AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, AT AUCTION.
ON Saturday Morning, July 14, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at a private residence, No. 189 east side of Third street, between Green and Walnut, the entire Furniture therein contained, consisting in part of one superior 7-octave rosewood Piano made by Peters & Cragg, hair-seat Chairs, Sociables, and Divans; Etagere, Italian-head Bedsteads and Stands, Mattresses, marble-top Bureaus and Inclosed Washstands, Wardrobes, Window-Shades, Sideboard, Extension Table, Glass and Chinaware, Refrigerator, 3-ply and Stair Carpets, Oil-Cloths, fine Book-case, superior Sheet Iron Cook Stove, cooking Utensils, Kitchen Utensils, with all other articles in the housekeeping line, all of which are nearly new and in excellent order. The sale will be imperative, as the owner is about leaving the city, and possession of the house has to be given on the following Monday.
Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
jy11 d4 Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, 67 Sixth st. between Main and Market, east side.
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—WALNUT ST. HOUSE AND LOT, between Seventh and Eighth, No. 285—Lot 23 feet front.
ON Saturday Afternoon, July 14, 1866, at 5 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, a two-story Brick House, containing eight rooms, gas all through the house, and is in one of the most desirable locations in the city. Has been renting for $500 per year. Possession given on the day of sale.
TERMS—One-half cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest and lien.
jy9 d6 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK!
AUCTION SALE AT THE STABLE OF ROBERTSON & DEHONEY, on Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson, of HORSES, MULES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, &c., &c.
ON Saturday Morning, July 14, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our stable, on Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson, a lot of Stock, consisting of Horses, Mules, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, &c., &c. Parties having Stock to sell will please bring it in on Friday evening. Also those having Buggies, Wagons, &c., will please bring them in at the same time. Terms of sale cash. ROBERTSON & DEHONEY.
S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers. jy12 d4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail, as before. mar1 d&w

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. a18 d&wly

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.
Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all diseases of the SKIN. For Internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in *Piles* or *Humors* the past eight years. Sold everywhere.
je27 d3m GEO. H. CARY, Agent.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ A fine stock of Pianos always on hand at the lowest Eastern prices. Also, an assortment of Pianos for rent. jy29 dtf

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. f7 dly

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the World; Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Genuine is signed **William A. Batchelor.** Sold by all Druggists. d9 dly

Preserve your Hair! Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs.—This unrivaled preparation cleanses and beautifies the hair immediately, rendering the coarsest hair soft and pliable; prevents disease of the scalp, premature decay of the hair, and baldness.
C. BATCHELOR, New York, and all Druggists. d9 dly

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
Marbleized Iron Mantles,
Marbleized Slate Mantles,
Plain and Enameled Grates,
Cooking Ranges, all sizes,
Portable and Stationary, warranted to give satisfaction.
Call and examine at
BRIDGEFORD & CO.'S.
jy1 d1m

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, &C.,
In great variety at
R. E. MILES',
NO. 36 MAIN ST.,
Between Second and Third.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HORSE-HEAD.
jy3 d1m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned would hereby notify those who are indebted to Lichten, Loewenthal, & Co. or C. Lichten & Co., that Mr. E. Oerdorfer, at Louisville, Ky., is by them authorized to receive and collect money due them and give receipt for same. They would at the same time request a prompt settlement of those indebted to them, as they are desirous of winding up their business.
LICHTEN, LOEWENTHAL, & CO.,
jy6 d2 C. LICHTEN & CO.

SODA FOUNTAINS
SOLD BY CHAPMAN & SONS, Madison, Indiana—the latest improvement, and proof against bad effects of metal on the water. A recipe given with each Fountain for making Soda-water, Sirups of all flavors and coloring, &c.
We send the Fountain, recipe, and all the fixtures, so it can be put in operation in a few minutes, for the low price of [illegible]. Order by mail, or apply in person. We have but one price. jy9 d3

WANTED.

WANTED—Agents—A first-class SEWING MACHINE GIVEN to those who act as Agents for us or procure us an Agent. For particulars address, with stamp, W. H. HUNTERSON,
jy12 d3m* Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Persons in Kentucky and the adjoining States to send us their address and that of ten or twelve of their friends, to whom we will send the College paper of Bryant, Stratton, & Co.'s Chain of Colleges and also beautiful specimens of Penmanship.
jy3 eod6 BRYANT, STRATTON, & DeHAN, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A Chambermaid, white or black, who can come well recommended. Apply at counting-room of Journal office. jy11 d3

WANTED—Situation.—A lady, of long experience and first-rate recommendations, desires a situation as Music Teacher. Address Box 114, Lexington, Ky. jy1 d3m*

WANTED—Partner—With a capital of $4000, active or silent, to take the place of a retiring member in an established wholesale house on Main street. Located in one of the best in the city. Only those whose character and business reputation stands unblemished in the commercial world need apply. References exchanged. Address J. W. & Co. Post-office Box [illegible]. jy9 d4

$30 to $50 per Week.
WANTED—A few Gentlemen, of intelligence and good address, to engage in a fine, pleasant, and profitable business. Parties who are willing to work and engage in a paying business should apply to JAS. H. HUMMEL, 19 Fifth street, second floor, opposite the Court-house, Louisville, Ky. j7 d6*

WANTED—Agents, everywhere—Male and Female, $50 PER MONTH—To sell the GENUINE COMMON-SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the greatest invention of the age. Price only $18. Every machine warranted three years. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio. j20 d1m

$75 TO TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS PER MONTH.—Wanted everywhere, Agents, male and female, to sell the Improved Common-sense Family Sewing Machine. Price $18. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, quilt, and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after every second stitch is cut. Every Machine warranted three years. Circulars free. Address or call at 166 Jefferson street, second floor, Louisville, Ky. P. O. Box 396.
BLISS & McEATHRON,
a17 d3m* General Agents.

WANTED—Two Hundred Dollars per Month paid to Agents to introduce our new $15, $25, and $20 Sewing Machines, Ketchum's Patent. Address, with stamp, MONADNOCK SEWING MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass., or Philadelphia, Pa. jel1 d&w1m

$150 PER MONTH!—I WANT Agents in every county in the United States in an entirely new business. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine. may1 d&w1m

$1,500 PER YEAR paid to Agents to introduce our new Sewing Machines. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, or at Chicago, Ill. may1 d&w1m

$2,500. WANTED, Agents, Male and female, to sell the Baker Sewing Machine; under-feed; fully secured by letters patent; is second to none, and costs one-third the price of other leading machines. For particulars, address, with stamp, A. S. [illegible], No. 13 Gay's Building, Second and Pine streets, St. Louis, Missouri. ap12 d3m

FOR SALE—FOR RENT

FOR SALE—A neat Frame Cottage of three rooms and kitchen on Madison, [illegible] below Sixteenth. Lot [illegible] feet to an alley. Good stable and all necessary conveniences.
A good Brick Dwelling-house of six rooms, with lot 25x150 feet to an alley, on First street, south of Broadway.
A Brick Cottage of 4 rooms and kitchen on lower Grayson. Lot 25x150 feet to an alley. Good stable and carriage-house.
A new Brick Dwelling-house of 5 rooms, with lot 30x150 feet to an alley, on Jacob street.
Also a Brick Dwelling-house of 4 rooms, with a 40-foot lot, on lower Grayson.
jy10 eod3 SHAFFER & CO., 131½ Third st.

FOR SALE—
VACANT LOTS.
72 feet by 185 on Twelfth street, between Market and Jefferson. Belongs to a non-resident, and must be sold.
75 feet on Sixth street by 200 feet deep, near York street.
50 feet on Broadway by 200 feet deep, near Twelfth street.
24 feet on Broadway by 220 feet deep, near Thirteenth street.
50 feet on High street by 250 feet deep, near Seventeenth.
And a number of others in various parts of the city; also a great many others with improvements of Brick and Frame Houses, all for sale.
By DUNGAN & SMITH.
Office No. 154 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy11 d6

FOR RENT—The upper portion of Store No. 287, N. W. corner of Main and Seventh streets, with separate entrance, suitable for Wholesale Hats and Caps, Clothing, or any light business. Apply, on the premises, to
jy4 d6 JAS. ARCHER.

FOR SALE.—We offer for sale our establishment in Concordia, Meade county, Ky., on the Ohio river, at steamboat landing—one set Wool Cards and Engine, 15-horse power, all new and doing a paying business. Can be seen running any day. Building 20 by 37 feet.
jy2 d12 J. & O. SMITH.

FOR SALE—110 head of Mules, two years old past. Apply to W. L. DRAPER,
j29 d12 Terre Haute, Ind.

FOR SALE—A modern-style Brick COTTAGE and LOT on Third cross street, between Sycamore and Columbia, Portland, third house above Dr. Parsons—Lot 75 feet front by 185 feet deep to a 30-foot street. Title perfect. Cottage contains four rooms, hall, and porch. There is a fine cistern and all the out-buildings. This property is very desirable, and is only sold on account of the owner removing from the city.
TERMS—One-half cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.
For further particulars inquire of S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
j29 d12 67 Sixth st.

FOSTER, COPELAND, & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
Merchandise Brokers,
39 Water st., corner Coenties Slip, NEW YORK.
ADVANCES made by FOSTER BROTHERS, Cincinnati, Ohio. FOSTER, GWYN, & CO., Memphis, Tenn.
may31 d6m*

BOOT & SHOE STORE.
J. A. ISERT,
SOUTH side Market street, between Second and Third, No. 61, is just in receipt of a general assortment of
Boots & Shoes for Spring & Summer,
Also a choice stock of Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, from the best manufacturers East. Special attention given to gentlemen's custom work. Thanking his old customers and the public generally for the liberal support heretofore extended him, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Call and examine goods.
je21 d2m

Important to Brewers, Wine Companies, or Capitalists.
WE offer at private sale that well-known property
McHOSE'S CAVE,
with between five and six acres of ground. The present capacity of the Cave is a storage for about 500 bbls, and can be increased indefinitely. For particulars apply to HENWOOD & WALLS,
j28 d12 75 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

HYGIENIC WINE.
THE GREAT IMPORTED TONIC.
The Only Tonic Indorsed by Physicians.
HYGIENIC WINE is made of PURE SHERRY, and is IMPORTED just as sold in PARIS.
It is indorsed by the IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE in Paris.
It was approved by the MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, which assembled in Baltimore May 1, 1866.
It is UTTERLY different from all the TRASH called BITTERS in this market.
It contains no SPIRITS of any kind, but is the PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE with medicinal properties added, upon which its HYGIENIC VIRTUES DEPEND.
☞ BE NO LONGER DECEIVED by the common CONCOCTIONS of WHISKIES or ALCOHOL, which destroy the membrane of the stomach, and make callous the nerves.
It stands unrivaled as an APPETIZER. It is unexcelled for Dyspepsia, Chills, Fever and Ague, and above all it is a MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE.
MUSCAT PERLE is the richest, finest wine for table use. It is the pure juice of the grape; its richness and bouquet will testify this upon trial.
LAMBERT & KAMPING,
jy6 dtf Importers, 35 Broadway, N. Y.

COTTON BUYERS' NOTICE.
THE REGULAR SALES OF COTTON at Auction at the Warehouse of Porters Fairfax & Co., will begin TUESDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, and will be continued twice each week, the day being Tuesdays and Fridays. a24 tf

SCAVENGERS!
THE undersigned, having bought out HESS, HAGG, & BRO., will attend to cleaning Vaults, &c., at the shortest notice and warrant satisfaction, as per [illegible]. Orders left at the Chief Police office will receive prompt attention.
jy4 d1m JACOB BICKEL.

EXCHANGE & LOAN OFFICE
OF
A. STEINAU,
No. 133 Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, under U. S. Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Money loaned on Collaterals. jy4 d3m

HOBSON RALLIES.

Col. JOHN M. HARLAN, Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN, Col. JAMES T. BRAMLETTE, Col. FRANK WOLFORD, and Lieut. Gov. JACOB will address the people at

Campbellsville	Monday, July 9.
Columbia	Tuesday, July 10.
Greensburg	Wednesday, July 11.
Edmonton	Thursday, July 12.
Glasgow	Friday, July 13.
Munfordville	Saturday, July 14.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, & CHICAGO R.R.	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Morning Express	5.30 A. M.	8.40 A. M.
Night Express	9.30 P. M.	8.20 P. M.
JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.		
Morning Express	7.00 A. M.	11.00 P. M.
Evening Express	2.15 P. M.	4.10 P. M.
Night Express	9.20 P. M.	4.35 A. M.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.		
Lebanon and Danville Express and Mail daily except Sunday	7.30 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
Nashville Mail daily	7.00 A. M.	4.15 P. M.
Nashville Express daily	7.00 P. M.	6.00 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodat'n (daily except sunday)	4.20 P. M.	8.35 A. M.
LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT R. R.		
Morning Express	6.00 A. M.	10.35 A. M.
Evening Express	2.20 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Accommodation	5.15 P. M.	8.10 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 3 A. M.

Election Returns.

Our friends all over the State are requested to telegraph the full returns of the August election to the JOURNAL, and, wherever the telegraph is not accessible, they are requested to promptly write to us the result in precincts, towns and counties.

RESIGNATION OF DR. GRANT AS PRINCIPAL OF THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL.—Those who attended the public examination of the Male High School, on Friday recently, were pained to hear that Dr. Grant, the Principal of the Male High School, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools. Dr Grant has been principal of this institution seven or eight years, and while there he has always shown himself worthy of the high position that he occupied. Let us now review the seven or eight years that he was principal, and see what he has done for the benefit of the school. Seven years ago, on the right hand side of the building, there was a dungeon, in which students were put when they misbehaved, now we find there the large "Kentucky Museum." The Doctor saw the necessity of having a great deal of apparatus for the purpose of showing various scientific experiments to the students; he applied to the School Board, but without success, yet he did not despair, and after many a day of toil succeeded in persuading them to send Dr Jenkins to Europe to purchase the necessary amount of apparatus which can now be seen in show cases in the chapel of the institution. He also had a large and handy laboratory built for the use of the school. In the basement of the building a splendid gymnasium was made for the benefit of the students. The Doctor may well be proud of the prosperous condition in which he left the school. All that can be hoped for is, that the School Board of Trustees will elect as successor to him one who will perform his duties as well as has Professor Grant.

THE UNION COUNTY CONVENTION ON SATURDAY NEXT.—This Convention, let it be borne in mind, meets at the court-house at ten o'clock on Saturday morning next, for the purpose of nominating loyal candidates for the city and county offices to be filled at the August election. The object is an important one. Let our friends bestir themselves, let the loyal men of each ward of the city, and of each precinct in the county work and work in the right direction, and see to it that there be a full representation of delegates present and that proper nominations be made. If we would triumph each friend must put his shoulder to the wheel, and that quickly too. There is not a day, not an hour to be lost. Then let us have a large crowd at the court-house on Saturday, and let us work vigorously and harmoniously to secure the election of the nominees of the Convention.

A PAYMASTER ROBBED.—The telegraph has mentioned the robbery of a paymaster at Nashville. The Union and American affords the particulars. It seems that on Monday evening last Major Emerson, Paymaster U. S. A., returned to Nashville from Chattanooga, where he had been on a pay tour. As he arrived late, he did not have time to deposit his balance in bank, but left his safe under guard at the office of the post paymaster. Some time during the night the sentinel on duty opened the safe and removed therefrom about $8,000 and returned to his post. When regularly relieved, he passed to the rear of the building, doffed his soldier apparel and donned the garb of a citizen, and decamped for parts unknown. The financier in this bold robbery is known by the classic name of Malloney. He is a member of the 16th Regulars.

BREACH OF TRUST.—The New Albany Ledger learns of a case of breach of trust of a very aggravated character. A young man, who was entrusted with a part of his father's business, appropriated six hundred dollars in county orders belonging to the father, which he sold, and with the money left the city for parts unknown on Monday night. The loss of the orders was discovered yesterday; but we understand no steps have yet been taken for the arrest of the young man.

INTERESTING NUPTIALS. — Yesterday morning, at the Cathedral, our excellent and highly esteemed friend, D. W. Haley, author and composer of music and lieutenant and leader of band U. S. A., was married to the beautiful Miss Laura B. Gordon, daughter of Dr. Gordon, of this city. It was a bridal of beauty and music. May no frost ever chill the lovely flowers now blooming in the hearts of the happy couple.

COMING BACK.—It will be remembered that during 1861-2 Mr. Buckner gave the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company considerable trouble by running off rolling stock into the rebel lines. Since the cessation of hostilities the Nashville Company has been hunting up its stolen property, and several specimens have been returned recently, some as far as from the Richmond and Danville railroad, and others from points quite as remote.

COMPLETE CONNECTION.—We learn that a complete connection will have been made by August 1st between Louisville and New Orleans by the completion of the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to Paris, Tenn., and thence via the Memphis and Ohio road.

NEW CARS.—There are at the construction shops of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, several new cars, completed, for the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, which are model structures of their kind, and reflect credit upon Mr Sandy Barber, the master builder of them.

☞ A man named Geo. Williams is in jail at Nashville for passing counterfeit fifty cent currency. He says he was formerly a member of the 72d Indiana infantry.

☞ The Mayor and other city officials will visit Cave City and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky with the Saengerfest, we are informed.

MEETING AT THE CHESTNUT-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LAST NIGHT.—There was a large and refined congregation at the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church last night, composed of the best and most substantial people of our city, to hear the discourse of Rev. Dr. Humphrey, touching upon the difficulties of the Church growing out of a repudiation of the authority of the General Assembly, and the "Declaration and Testimony." Doctor Humphrey is a man of exceeding ability, as well as one of the purest ministers in the land. His remarks were able, well digested, and were listened to with profound attention. We refrain from any synopsis, as we shall lay the entire interesting discourse before our readers in to-morrow's issue.

ARRESTED FOR COMPLICITY IN AN ASSASSINATION OF A FREEDMEN'S BUREAU OFFICER IN MISSISSIPPI.—Yesterday Captain Geo A. Green arrested Charles Woodruff, a young man, well known in this city, on information by telegraph, on a charge of being implicated in the assassination of Lieutenant Blanding, of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Granada, Mississippi, in April last. Woodruff was walking with Blanding, when the latter was killed. It is due Mr. Woodruff to say that he is anxious to have an examination of his conduct, and will be sent to Granada for that purpose.

THE EXCURSION OF THE SAENGERBUND.—One of the most interesting features of the forthcoming Saengerfest in this city will be the excursion to the Mammoth Cave, the immense throng leaving Louisville the evening of the 28th inst., by special train. An invitation will be extended by the Saengerbund and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to the Mayor and Councils and other city officials to accompany the excursionists, and the invitation will of course be accepted. The festival and the excursion may well be regarded as two remarkable events in the history of Louisville.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR HOBSON.—We received letters yesterday evening from various parts of the State containing most cheering assurances of Hobson's election. The counties of Grayson, Butler, Shelby, Cumberland and Adair are at work and thoroughly aroused. Each of these counties will give Hobson a rousing majority. These letters speak for themselves, and we shall publish them to-morrow. Keep at work, good friends, and let us hear from you.

FATAL AFFRAY.—An affray took place at Cynthiana, the county seat of Harrison county, Kentucky, on Monday, between two brothers-in-law, named John T. Cook and H. J. Hyatt, which resulted in the latter being killed. Cook shot four times, each shot taking effect on Hyatt. The latter, it seems, married Cook's sister about four years ago, but treated her very badly, and finally deserted her—hence the difficulty between the brothers-in-law.

THE OHIO RIVER RAILROAD.—The citizens of Madison, Indiana, have memorialized the corporate authorities to subscribe $200,000 to the stock of the company, provided that enough stock is subscribed to complete the line, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions along the line.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—George Reasure, Martin Cody and J. H. Crawford, charged with assault and attempted robbery, mentioned in yesterday's Journal, were held in $500 bail each for an appearance. Reasure alone gave bail, his mother, "Julia Dean," becoming his security.

☞ We trust the Board of Aldermen at its session to-night will pass the appropriation of $2,000 for the benefit of the Saengerbund. Other cities have given more for the same object. Let not Louisville be despicable!

☞ A society has been formed in Indiana, embracing members from all sections of the State, looking to the reformation of the inmates of prisons, jails and county houses.

☞ Messrs. Cawein & Co have secured the right to dispense refreshments at Woodlawn for the next three years. *That* is a guaranty that the public will be properly catered for.

WOMAN BURGLAR. — Officer Cave last night lodged in jail Jane Wilkins, on a charge of burglary.

☞ Mr M. O. Brooks, late of the Nashville Banner, has accepted the city department of the Dispatch.

THE WALNUT-STREET CHURCH CASE. DECISION OF JUDGE PIRTLE.

B. F. Avery and others, plaintiffs,
vs.
John Watson and others, defendants.

Since this case was before the court, on the 26th of June, papers have been filed showing that by a regular session of the church held after that time, of which Rev. Dr. J. L. McKee was Moderator, the [illegible] were [illegible] the church [illegible] at stated times for worship, etc. and that they [illegible] thereof, but did not attempt with the request. The excuse given by them is not sufficient. It was not the duty of the clerk of the session to show them the record or any portion of it. [illegible] Rev. J. L. McKee should moderate a meeting of a session in said church." The reason why Mr. McKee should not do so is very apparent [illegible] of this court in this case, and it was not for the petitioners to have any judgment about it. It was entirely for the elders, and they have proceeded [illegible] McKee has proceeded according to the form of government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

It appears also by the papers filed since the 26th of June that a body of men called the Presbytery of Louisville has repudiated the action of the General Assembly in regard to the Ruling Elders, Avery, McNaughtan and Leech.

But this body, whether the true Presbytery of Louisville or not, had no power over the order of this court [illegible]

[illegible]

Attest. H. STUCKY, Clerk.

THE COURTS.

POLICE COURT—HON. J. P. HARRISON, Judge.—Ann Fletcher, Mary Ryan, Marietta Bates, Mary Holden, Melvonia Wright, and Mary Fitzhugh, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; Mary Holden and Melvonia Wright, discharged, and the others fined $7 each. Leon Shoeckleman, same offense, fined $5. James Mooney, same offense; fined $4. Lizzie Price, same offense; fined $10. George Pratt and Lucy Chase, same offense; fined $7 each, and held in $100 for sixty days. Bart. Flaherty, same offense, fined $5 and held in $100 for sixty days. Ada Adams and Nettie Holmes, same offense; fined $10 each, and held in $200 for ninety days. Anna Lukens and Molly Gollus, w. c., same offense; fined $10 each and held in $200 for ninety days. V. Donatelli, same offense, and firing a pistol in the street; fined $5, and held in $25 to answer. Hugh Gordon, a drunken pauper, sent to the Poor-house. Nick Ray and Wm. Fenton, [illegible]; case continued till Wednesday. Rachel Robinson, w. c., and Ann Kygel, w. c., for disorderly conduct, were fined $5 each, and held in $200 for three months. [illegible] Minters, w. c., disorderly conduct; held in $100 for sixty days. Thomas Feathers, vagrancy; case continued till Wednesday. Wm. Masterks, assault and battery on Gay Thorp and J. W. Van Cleve; held in $100, to answer. Thomas Hayes, assault and battery on his wife, with intent to kill; continued till Wednesday. John Kincaid, assault and battery and attempted rape on Mary A. Warner, a girl ten years old; held in $1,000 to answer an indictment. The ordinance warrants were all continued till Wednesday.

REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

JULY 10, 1866.

From the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors, which are herewith submitted, you will perceive that the work of inspection has been heretofore carried on chiefly with a view to the removal or abatement of the more prominent nuisances; such as collections of decomposable matter in streets, alleys, open lots, water or garbage in cellars, manufactories, filth in lodging houses, and overflowing and foul privies. They have been diligent and faithful in the performance of their duties, and have realized results which will be accepted by the Board as entirely satisfactory, when proper allowance is made for the various difficulties with which [illegible]

Since the last meeting of the Board the Mayor has made satisfactory arrangements for the prompt distribution of disinfectants, and the Sanitary Inspectors have superintended and directed their application in many parts of the city. This branch of their work will occupy a considerable part of their time for some weeks to come.

I have instructed them to occupy all the time they can spare from the important duties of general supervision and inspection in taking the census of the closely built and densely populated portions of the respective districts, according to a plan which will be understood from an examination of the census blanks herewith submitted. The advantage of this plan is that it secures information in regard to two most important sanitary questions, [illegible] of houses in space and [illegible] whilst it gives at the same time all necessary information as to the number, sex, color, ages, &c., of the population. The completion of a census upon the plan of the entire city would require several months of constant work on the part of the four inspectors, but, should the Board approve the plan, it is probable the City Council would authorize a temporary increase of force sufficient to have the work speedily completed. According to the City Charter it was the duty of the city to have the census taken last year, and, as it was not done at the regular time, the authorities will probably readily agree to have it now taken under the direction of the Board of Health. This census is one of the most important wants of the Board. Without it, it is of course impossible to determine our rate of mortality. [illegible] The census should be taken immediately, and the means secured of determining our rate of mortality upon the basis of facts. Our conjectural estimate of the population of the city was proved to be too low, and our estimate of the rate of mortality too high; but we can assure ourselves upon these important questions only by means of an accurate census.

It is especially desirable that the business of removing night soil from privy vaults should be regulated by ordinance, both as to the mode of effecting it and cost. An ordinance prescribing the mode of doing the work, and regulating the price per cubic foot of soil removed, and requiring all parties before engaging in the work to obtain license and enter into bond to comply with the provisions of the ordinance would I think at once be adopted by the General Council. I would therefore recommend that the Board instruct its Committee on Nuisances to prepare such an ordinance to be furnished and submitted to the consideration of the General Council.

With the view of procuring for the use of the Board a map giving reliable delineation of the sewerage and surface drainage of the city, I applied to the recently elected Consulting Engineer, and received from him the accompanying answer.

I would respectfully suggest to the Board the propriety of [illegible] to confer with the Mayor and Engineer [illegible] to secure [illegible] the early execution [illegible] where present attention to sewerage and drainage [illegible] as the only means of improving the sanitary condition and [illegible] of guarding against the danger to which they would be exposed in the event of an outbreak of cholera.

[illegible] the Board [illegible] information [illegible] not only the amount and state of the sewerage but also the condition of the surface drainage. This information is necessary, to enable the Board to exercise proper sanitary vigilance over the parts of the city where water is liable to stand in pools on the surface, or to saturate the soil in such manner as to favor the generation of [illegible] malaria. By furnishing this information, delivered on a properly planned map of the city, you will oblige,

Yours, &c., H. M. BULLITT, Health Officer.

Dr. H. M. Bullitt, Health Officer, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The information called for in your note of this date is not at present contained in the papers of this office, and can only be supplied from [illegible] survey of over one hundred and seventy miles of street line within the corporation limits, and of so much outside ground as will be necessary to determine the same connection [illegible] the entire drainage of the city of Louisville. This [illegible] as you are well aware, has been seriously considered by the [illegible] and [illegible] careful [illegible] examination before committing the city to [illegible] work.

The Mayor has accordingly, under a recent resolution of the General Council, authorized me to assign a special party to this important work, and to [illegible] drainage map [illegible] of the city [illegible] The survey will be commenced as soon as competent assistants can be procured, and will be pressed to the earliest reliable results.

I will then report the progress of this office to carry out to the full extent of its means any recommendations of the Board of Health ordered by the Mayor and Council.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. [illegible] ST. JOHN,
Consulting Engineer.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Commonwealth vs. Kate Russell, dismissed. Commonwealth vs. Wm. Vanderbe, larceny, found guilty and sentenced to two years confinement in the penitentiary. The case of Nicholas Hoagland was continued. That of Louis Brank was discharged. Commonwealth vs. Stephen Halcomb, for killing Martin Mohler for the seduction of his sister, occupied most of the day. The accused was acquitted by the jury.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

CITY RAILWAY—CHANGE OF TIME.—After this date the Main street cars, from Twelfth and Rowan streets to Butchertown, will run every five minutes. The Jefferson street cars will run every ten minutes. The Portland avenue cars every ten minutes. The Sixth, Broadway and Twelfth street cars every twelve minutes. The Main, Fourth and Cave Hill cars every forty minutes.

The Preston street cars run every ten minutes on Preston street only. Preston street passengers will pay but one fare, receiving a ticket from the conductor which will be received as fare by the conductor of the connecting car.

CHAS. B. PRATT,
jy12 d6 Superintendent L. C. R. W.

HO, FOR LAKE SUPERIOR!—We invite attention to the advertisement of the Cleveland Line of Lake Superior Steamers. These steamers afford a long and pleasant trip, and are productive of more good than a sojourn at any of the fashionable summer resorts.

☞ One of the most desirable articles of a lady's attire is MADAM FOY'S CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER. It is universally adopted, and is complete in every particular. It may be had everywhere.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS.—Kinsella & McShane, 139 Market street, near Preston, have the best assorted stock of foreign and domestic dry goods in Louisville. Ladies can ride on the street cars from any part of the city to their new and popular dry goods store. jy11 1t

☞ There are now for sale at Oakland several buildings, with shingle and board roofs. Also two engines, boilers, shafting, &c., all complete and nearly new. Call on A. J. Alexander, at Sam. L. Alexander's livery stable, on the south side of Main, two doors above Brook. jy11 dtf

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, FOURTH STREET LINE.—Cars leave Fourth and Main streets every twelve minutes for Chestnut street, Broadway, York, Breckinridge, Kentucky, and Oak streets, Cedar Hill, Taylor Barracks, Limerick, and Oakland. The cars on this line are first-class extra, with all modern improvements, and are accompanied with gentlemanly conductors, good stock, and sober drivers. Persons desiring to see the dress parade of the 2d regiment of regulars at 7 o'clock every evening will find this route a delightful and cheap means of transit to the parade ground opposite the Taylor Barracks. A band is in attendance at these parades, and furnishes a variety of excellent music. jy7 d6

☞ "It has conferred upon me a great blessing, it having cured my face and hands of an eruption pronounced incurable by all my physicians," writes Hannah G. Patten, of Cincinnati, about Palmer's Lotion. j9d6

☞ We desire to call attention to the Saratoga "A" Spring Water. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring Water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal druggists, hotels, and grocers. jy6 d1m

☞ Read carefully the advertisement about Hygienic Wine and Muscat Perle, the second page. jy4 dtf

☞ Money loaned on collateral security at the broker office of J. Wellman, on Third street, near Jefferson. je19 d24*

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. M. D. Gilchrist respectfully informs her customers and the ladies generally that she has removed to No. 89 Jefferson street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets, where she will be pleased to exhibit the latest styles of bonnets and hats. Fancy goods kept constantly on hand. my29 dtf

BILLIARDS.—The new and elegant billiard room at the Ormsby Hotel is now open to the public with six Phelan tables. june20 dtf

☞ We have just received "Singers' New Improved Family Sewing Machine —*simple, noiseless, perfect.* We don't boast of its merits. Come one, come *all* and see for yourselves. Salesrooms, 7 Masonic Temple.

W. H. GOLDERMAN & CO.
j31 codtf

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Constitutional Amendments

Before Tennessee Legislature.

More Important Foreign News.

Several Severe Battles Fought.

Death of Senator Lane of Kansas.

To the Associated Press.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

SENATE.

Mr Ramsey called up the bill to extend for three years the benefits of the bill granting lands to the Southern States for the establishment of agricultural colleges, which was passed.

Mr. Clark called up the bill to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress.

Mr Fessenden objected to the provision that the vote shall be viva voce. He said it was the custom to vote by ballot in nearly all the New England States, and there might be some objection to the proposed change.

Mr Trumbull replied to Mr. Fessenden, that the Committee on Judiciary had carefully considered this matter, and had concluded that as members of the legislature act in a representative capacity, their constituents have the right to know how they vote. A viva voce vote prevents deception.

Mr. Fessenden said that, to test the sense of the Senate, he would move to strike out the word "openly" by a viva voce vote.

After a discussion by Messrs. Williams, Anthony, Sumner, Saulsbury and Guthrie Mr. Fessenden's amendment was disagreed to—Yeas 6, nays 28.

Mr. Davis spoke against the bill.

Mr. Howe moved, as an amendment, that, if no person shall receive a majority on the first day the two houses shall meet in joint convention at 12 o'clock meridian on each succeeding day and take at least one vote each day until a Senator shall be elected.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr Sherman moved an amendment to strike out the provision that in the joint assembly a majority of all members elected to both houses shall be present and voting.

This was disagreed to. The bill was then read a third time.

Mr Saulsbury moved its indefinite postponement, which was disagreed to. It was then passed by the following: yeas, 25; nays, 11.

Mr Nesmith introduced resolutions, which were adopted, inquiring for information regarding certain disorderly proceedings, robberies and murders on the road from the Arizona line to Guaymas, Mexico, and directing the Military Committee to inquire into the closing of that route by the opposing forces in Mexico, with other matters concerning the same subject.

Mr Harrison introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the American Atlantic Telegraph Company or Corporation, organized under the laws of New York for the purpose and with the intention to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and other nations, and to construct, submerge and operate a cable or cables to be submerged in the Atlantic ocean between the United States, Bermudas, Azores Islands and Portugal, and to receive, transmit and deliver any telegraph message or written communication between Europe and America, be, and are hereby, invested with the right and privilege to the exclusive use of the Atlantic coast of the United States for the laying of their cable or cables for a period of fifty years from the passage of this act.

Mr Poland, from the Committee on the Judiciary, presented the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, with amendments. Among the amendments are the following. The appointments of Registers of Bankruptcy is given to the Judges of the District Courts instead of the Circuit Courts of the United States. Instead of five Commissioners, to assist the Chief Justice in framing general orders for specified purposes, any two associate Judges may render such assistance. The exemption of such property as is exempted by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt is domiciled, is stricken out. The other provisions are of minor importance. There is no essential change made in the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. Sumner asked if it was the intention of Mr. Poland to call for the consideration of this bill at the present session.

Mr. Poland said he could not tell with certainty what would be done in the matter. He knew no reason why the bill should not be considered before adjournment.

Mr. Sumner hoped it would be taken up very soon.

The bill as amended was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a bill to revive and continue in force an act making grants of public lands to the State of Mississippi for the building of certain railroads, approved August 18th, 1856. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Conness, from the Conference Committee on the bill to prevent smuggling, made a report, which was agreed to, concurring in nearly all the amendments. The report was made some days since, but, in consequence of some clerical errors, the Conference Committee had to be reappointed.

The bill pending yesterday to repeal the act of July 9th, 1846, ceding the city and county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia was taken up. It retrocedes the territory named to the District of Columbia, and enforces the jurisdiction of Congress over it as it is now exercised over what at present constitutes the District. After a discussion it was defeated by the following vote: yeas, 13; nays, 19.

Mr. Fessenden called up the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment, and called for the continuance. Ordered.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, some of which were concurred in with an amendment abolishing the office of Minister Resident at Portugal.

The Senate amendment for the appointment of a second assistant Secretary of State was now concurred in.

Mr. Stevens, also from the same committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill. There were one hundred and thirty-five amendments, most of them of an unimportant character. They were almost all concurred in.

Before disposing of all the amendments, Mr. Loan, from the Committee of Conference on the Senate bill, granting lands to Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and Telegraph, made a report, which was disagreed to.

Mr Payne introduced a joint resolution recommending the organization and instruction of militia by the several States and providing for the distribution of ordnance and ordnance stores, which was read twice and passed.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a substitute for the bill amendatory of the national currency act, which was ordered to be printed and assigned for consideration on Friday next after the morning hour.

Mr. Alley, from the same committee, reported back the Senate telegraph bill, which, after considerable discussion, was passed by yeas 72, nays 61.

Mr. Alley, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate bill which passed that body June 29th, to aid in the construction of telegraph lines and to secure to the Government the use of the same for post-office, military, and other purposes.

Mr. Kasson suggested an amendment providing that no powers, grants, or privileges contained in the bill shall be construed to apply to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Alley declined to have the amendment offered, on the ground, that, if the bill was sent back to the Senate at that late day of the session, it would be equivalent to killing it.

Mr. Kasson supposed there was no danger of such a thing, and mentioned the fact that so late as yesterday the Senate said to him that the House should send over some real, solid measures instead of the fancy business in which it had been recently indulging. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hale inquired whether the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Alley) proposed to bring the bill to a vote without giving any opportunity to the House to discuss or amend it.

Mr. Alley replied that he intended bringing the bill to a vote without yielding the floor to enemies of the bill to propose amendments which they know would most certainly kill it.

Mr. Hale said he wished to discuss it, and he was not in the habit of discussing questions otherwise than in good faith.

Mr. Alley opened the discussion. He said that all the telegraph companies of the country, or nearly all, were recently consolidated into one which now represents a capital of $41,000,000. It was certainly the most gigantic monopoly in this country, if not in the world. It held in its hands nearly the whole telegraph powers of the nation. The American people were substantially subject to dictation by that company, and every one knew how much power telegraph companies had for good or for evil. This bill was not to oppress that company, but to protect the rights of the nation. Congress had a few years since granted privileges to the Pacific Telegraph Company, but that company had not acted in good faith toward the Government. It was to charge but three dollars for a message from Missouri river to the State line of California, and it was understood that messages of ten words were to be sent over from Washington to San Francisco for four dollars, but the company exacted eight dollars for a message of ten words and refused to receive payment in the currency of the country.

As to the Western Union Company, its capital stock in 1864 was $11,000,000, and was worth in market 200 per cent, but it had since been watered up to $22,000,000, and now its stock was selling at 53. Immense fortunes had been made by individuals connected with the telegraph companies. The bill was designed to enable all telegraph companies that are or may be organized, to build their lines over military or postal roads of the United States and over the public domain.

Mr. Finck, member of the Postoffice Committee, argued against the constitutionality, inasmuch as it allows private property to be used for public purposes without making compensation to the owners.

Mr. Hale opposed the bill on two grounds. First, it was stated by the gentleman from Ohio, (Finck) the soundness of whose argument could not be controverted. Second, Under this bill the Cuban Telegraph Company for instance, and other foreign companies, could enjoy its privileges, while their governments refused equal privileges to American citizens. Any company might, under this law, extend the line beyond a marine league from the shore, which our jurisdiction covers, and there make connection with foreign companies chartered by a foreign government. He desired to have the bill amended in both these particulars.

Mr. Alley remarked that no one had dared to say a word against the merits of the bill, every gentleman with whom he had conversed had been forced to admit that it was a bill of great merit and that there ought to be a remedy for the evil complained of. So far as the Constitutional question was concerned he had nothing to say as he was no lawyer, but eminent lawyers in Congress, with whom he had conversed, had said that they believed the bill was perfectly constitutional. He had anticipated opposition to it. He understood what appliances were at work to defeat it. He understood that the minister of the great telegraph monopoly had been on the floor to-day soliciting the aid of members in opposition to this bill. He had no doubt that it might be improved in certain particulars, but he did not want to run the risk of sending the bill back to the Senate at this stage of the session.

Mr. Kasson declared that he had no difficulty about constitutional questions. The difficulty with him was a practical one. The bill did not reserve to the United States, as it should, the control of the telegraph rates, and there was nothing to prevent a perfect accord between the existing companies.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., expressed his willingness to do anything tending to break up or interfere with the present stupendous telegraph monopoly which had become so oppressive to the people. These telegraph companies had been combining, confederating and consolidating almost every telegraph line in the country, and the people were now being taxed enormously for telegraphic facilities. He desired to have the bill so amended that the company organized under it could dispose of privileges to any other company.

Mr. Alley declined to admit the amendment, and insisted on the previous question, which was seconded.

The main question was ordered to be put by yeas 71, nays 60.

The bill was then passed by yeas 72, nays 61.

Mr. Paine called up the report of the Committee on Elections in the contested election case of Fuller against Lawson, from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania, ending with a resolution declaring Mr. Dawson entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. Schofield moved to amend by declaring Mr. Fuller entitled to the seat.

Speeches were made by Mr. Paine in support of the sitting member, and by Mr. Schofield in support of the contestant, after which the question went over till to-morrow.

The Conference Committee was ordered to report on the bill to quiet land titles in California.

Mr. Leblond called attention as a question of privilege to the fact, that, although the House had ordered the minority and majority reports of the Reconstruction Committee to be printed, together with a volume containing the majority report, which did not contain the minority report.

The Speaker mentioned perhaps, as an explanatory circumstance, that the minority report had not been made till eleven days after the majority report, and suggested that the proper way to ascertain the facts was to refer the subject to a committee.

Mr Leblond moved refer it to a select committee.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved, as an amendment, to refer it to the Committee on Printing.

Pending this discussion of the question the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, July 11

The Pall Mall Gazette of June 27th says: A very remarkable increase of activity has taken place within the last few days in the military establishments of France, uniforms, arms, and ammunition being got ready in the greatest haste and to a sufficient amount for the equipment of the army at its full strength. Reserves only have us yet not been called in but these are always to be got at eight or ten days' notice.

The Paris correspondent of the same journal says: I am able to state on very good authority that negotions are now going with great secrecy between France and Austria with the object of producing a reapproachment between the Governments that may lead to a definite understanding, and eventually to an alliance between them.

ST LOUIS, July 11.

Late advices from the Plains report great excitement in the Blue river country in consequence of the presence of large numbers of Indians who manifest hostile intentions, the whites living beyond Blue river abandoning their homes and crops and moving into the settlements for safety. The Indians are estimated at 10,000 strong, and a raid by them from Blue river to Smoky Hill Valley is seriously apprehended, as there are but few troops in the threatened locality.

The news from New Mexico reports a hostile feeling among the Indians in that Territory, and there is only one tribe reported peaceful.

General Pope was said to be at Santa Fe on the 13th.

BOSTON, July 11.

At the examination before the United States Commissioners' Court of Captain William Grant, charged with burning his ship, the Young Mechanic, at sea, in April last, has resulted in committing the defendant for trial in September next.

NASHVILLE, June 11

In the Senate to-day the bill ratifying the constitutional amendment came up and occupied the entire session. In the discussion, Mr. Frazier, of East Tennessee, stated that there were grave doubts whether the Senate had a right to proceed with so important a measure as the constitutional amendment in the absence of a quorum in the House. He also warned the Senators that if this amendment were forced on the people of East Tennessee, in spite of the intense hostility of the people of that section to negro equality, it would produce war and bloodshed between the races. He also offered the following amendments: That the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall not be so construed as to confer the right of suffrage upon a negro or person of color, to confer upon them the right to hold office, sit upon juries or intermarry with white persons, nor shall such amendment be so construed as to prohibit any State from enacting and enforcing such laws as will serve these ends, not inconsistent with the present Constitution of the United States, nor shall such proposed amendment be so construed as to abridge the reserved right of the States in the election of their own officers and the management of their domestic concerns, as provided and secured by the present Constitution of the United States.

The amendment was laid on the table, by a vote of 13 to 5.

The resolution ratifying the amendment passed the Senate by a vote of 14 to 6.

In the House there was no quorum to-day, and it is reported that several absenting members have been arrested by order of the House.

In view of the intense opposition to the ratification of this amendment, it is believed that its ratification tends to discourage the assembling of a quorum in the House.

Major Emerson, whose safe was robbed of $7,000, has requested that a court of inquiry be called to investigate the matter. The robber is believed to be one Malloy, who was sentinal at the Major's room, and who suddenly disappeared. No traces of him have as yet been discovered.

Great revival at Mulberry-street Church, Nashville, which resulted in ninety-four conversions, and eighty-four accessions to the church.

The registration of voters has been commenced in Nashville. As an evidence of the stringency with which the registration under the new franchise law is inforced in the State, only fifty-five voters during one week have been registered out of a county which polled at the last election nearly 6,000 votes.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The steamer Columbia, from Havana the 7th, reported the insurrection in Puerto Paiueipe proves a canard, it was only a slight encounter between the troops and citizens, in consequence of practical jokes played on the farmers, who were ordered to the barracks, and serious trouble prevented.

Hundred and fifty Spanish, expelled from Chili, arrived in Cuba.

City of Mexico dates to June 28th, and Vera Cruz to July 1st, received: 500 Austrians on the 12th of June, under Azua, were defeated.

The Imperial Government had ordered $600,000 as one-half of the dividend of the English debt sent England on the steamer of July 1st.

Letters from Durango state that, finding obstacles to the projected Imperial expedition for the recovery of Chihuahua, it was postponed.

Commandant Rawenga was captured by the Juarists and shot.

Tampico was closely besieged by the Juarists, and no entry of provisions, except by sea, was permitted.

The Emperor decreed the law granting corporation lands in full ownership to natives and freemen of the district where situated.

He also decreed that public lands be given to the French, Austrian and Belgian troops who remain in Mexico after their term of service expired.

While Mr. Henry Bergen was making experiments with powder, at the rooms of the Star Medical Powder Company, to-day, a portion of the powder exploded, injuring him so that he had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Commercial's special says Gen. Rousseau will doubtless be expelled from the House to-morrow.

Three cases of cholera were reported in this city and two in Brooklyn to-day.

The committee on subscriptions for the Portland sufferers met to-day and reported the total amount thus far subscribed at $30,000.

On motion, Col. Howe's subscription papers were sent to Newport and Saratoga.

The aggregate subscriptions, including the above, reach $52,600.

BOSTON, July 11.

The examination before the U. S. Commissioners' Court of Capt. Wm. Grant, charged with burning his ship, the Young Mechanic, at sea in April last, has resulted in committing the defendant for trial in September next.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

Some excitement was caused here to-day by the report that cholera had broken out on the frigate Chattanooga, at our navy yard. The truth seems to be that two men on that ship have died of cholera morbus within a few days. The supposed cause of the disease is from the eating of new potatoes. No information upon the subject can be obtained of the officials at the navy yard.

PORTLAND, ME., July 11.

The Portland Mutual Insurance Company, which has been reported as losing only $100,000, cannot lose less than $400,000. It has been in operation for many years, taking risks on houses at very low rates, mostly among the middle classes. It will be able to pay about 20 per cent on the loss. This will fall very heavy on the widows and orphans and poorer classes who insured in the company.

UTICA, N. Y., July 11.

A disastrous fire occurred in this city this morning, destroying Metcalfe & Derings's carpenter shop, Pierce, Babcock & Co.'s tobacco factory, the establishment of Fritz & Co., the clothing establishment of Jacob Wendemesohn, besides injuring adjacent buildings; total loss about $20,000, on which there was an insurance of $12,000.

• Silas D. Childs, a prominent citizen of this city, died suddenly this morning from heart disease while sitting in the cashier's room of the Oneida National Bank.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

In answer to a resolution a communication from the President was submitted to Senate to-day covering a statement of the expenditures for public works since 1860, for navy yards, custom-houses, court-houses, forts, arsenals and river and harbor improvements. The total amount thus expended is $28,464,138. Of this sum $1,358,064 was for the capitol extension and $8,188,959 for the new dome. The following shows the amount expended in each State and Territory: Maine $171,644, New Hampshire $1,209,683, Vermont $15,645, Connecticut $17,798, Rhode Island $106,864, New York $3,978,738, New Jersey $939,016, Pennsylvania $580,259, Delaware $263,680, Maryland $56,022, District of Columbia $6,330,975, Virginia $1,258,880 North Carolina $32,632, Georgia $7,979, South Carolina $294,508, Florida $2,158,867, Alabama $32,055, Mississippi $391,600, Texas $365,068, Louisiana $294,255, Missouri $49,994, Kentucky $731, Tennessee $15,190, Ohio $138,940, Indiana $160,229, Illinois $152,855, Michigan $60,354, Minnesota $9,000, Wisconsin $93,183, Iowa $122,220, Kansas $220,000, California $2,332,655, Nebraska $5,000, New Mexico $9,851, Washington $118,334, Utah $3,254, Oregon and Washington $55,000, Colorado $51,253.

The following amounts of public lands has been granted in the same per cent, amounting to 15,235,959 acres, valued at $19,044,919: Illinois $9,619. Missouri $191,955, Michigan $1,135,680, Arkansas $320, Alabama $476,918, Louisiana $9,028, Iowa $215,759, Wisconsin $2,965,560, Oregon $72,960, Minnesota $4,708,160, Kansas $3,600,400, Nevada $525,000. In addition, all the grants made for the Pacific R. R. and for Agricultural Colleges.

Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clarke, of Kansas, each have received a telegram from Leavenworth, announcing that Gen. Lane died to-day.

The tax bill will be presented to the President to-morrow for his signature.

The State Department has received no official advices whatever concerning the reported insurrection on the island of Cuba.

The President has had the amendatory Freedmen's Bureau bill before him for five days.

FARTHER POINT, July 11.

The steamship St. David, from Liverpool, June 28th, via Londonderry, 29th, passed this point at 10:30 this evening.

London, June 29.—The war news is conflicting, both sides claiming to have obtained the advantage in the encounter on the 25th inst. at Skatiz. No engagement is reported as having taken place since.

Earl Derby is endeavoring to form a coalition ministry, including Whigs and some of the members of the late government.

The steamship Baltic, from New York reached Southampton on the evening of the 29th. The steamship Erie, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th. The steamship Denmark, from New York arrived at Crook Haven on the 28th. The American sloop-of-war Ashvelot left Queenstown on the 28th, on a cruise.

Nothing is known of the ministerial arrangement except the Queen has authorized Earl Derby to form a ministry, and promised her support. A meeting of the chief conservatives was to be held on the 28th, after which Earl Derby proceeds to to Windsor to lay before the Queen the result of consultation.

The Herald, conservative again, says there will be difficulties in the way of forming a strong ministry.

The Morning Post thinks there is some danger to expect that some Palmerstorians may be induced to co-operate, and a proclamation of neutrality on Continental affairs had been published.

There are indications that the strike of the seamen at the port of London is about to cease, and hostilities between the Austrians and Prussians had commenced. There was a desperate battle at Bohemia on the 27th.

A Prussian telegram dated Nachad says an important battle, in which cavalry and artillery were principally engaged, has been in progress to-day. The Austrians were driven from Skolitz to Jarowiz. Three flags and many prisoners were taken. The loss on either side is unknown.

A Breslin telegram says the first Prussian army corps attacked the enemy at Frankeron. The battle began at 11 A. M. The Austrians were driven back in the direction of Josefstalt.

A Vienna telegram of the 28th says it is officially announced that at the battle near Skalitz the Prussians lost many prisoners and 18 guns. After the battle a Prussian Major proceeded to the quarters of Marshal Benedek, under a flag of truce, to solicit an armistice. The demand was refused.

A Crocow dispatch of the evening of the 28th says this morning the Prussians made a fresh attack upon Oswentin, when they were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Prussians destroyed the Crocow and Vienna Railroad in several places, seriously interrupting the Austrians communications with Galesia.

The Austrians entered Mepolefly on the 27th, but in the afternoon the telegraph station was again in possession of the Prussians.

France.—The Corps Legislatif has passed the whole ordinary budget by a large majority.

The Patrie has reason to believe that no arrangements are being made for the purpose of sending French squadrons to the Adriatic or North Sea.

The conference on the Danubian principalities had adjourned.

The bourse on the 26th was firm: rentes closed at 63f.[illegible]

The Times says the Zollineraiga has ceased to exist, but duties continued to be levied by governments where foreign goods are landed.

Hungary.—The commissioner of affairs common to Hungary and Austria propose that Hungary assume a portion of the loans, and that commercial questions be treated in common by means of special treaties.

The General Telegraph Company of Great Britain furnish additional particulars concerning the engagement at Castozza.

The left wing of the Italians was attacked at various points simultaneously, and crushed before the remainder of the army could come to its aid.

After the battle the army of the Archduke advanced in pursuit of the Italian army which, up to that time had maintained the position it held previously.

It was however driven from Gollizzo and compelled to recross the Mincio.

The Austrians also crossed that river and took up their position on Italian territory. The two armies then stood facing each other, the Austrians at Valla and the Italians some four miles in the northwest at Solferino, and it was probable that another engagement would be fought.

The object of the Italian movement on Saturday was to withdraw the Italians from the line of the Po, and allow Cialdini to cross. The movement having failed Cialdini remained on the south side of the river.

The reverse of Sunday, the 24th, has in no way disheartened the Italians.

The Copenhagen Telegraph states that arrangements are being made for a line of steamers direct between New York and Scandinavian ports.

BOSTON, July 11.

Captain William Grout, charged with burning the ship Young Mechanic, was to-day admitted to bail in $30,000.

Head-Center Stephens was arrested to-day at the suit of P. A. Serrot, who claims $10,000 for delivering lectures on Fenianism, and for expenses incurred in the excursion to Campo Bello. Stephens appeared in the Municipal Court and gave bail in $7,000.

LEAVENWORTH, June 11.

General Lane died five minutes before twelve, to-day. His remains will be taken to Lawrence to-morrow for interment.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

TARASCON, Capt. J. A. Lusk, 5 P. M....Henderson.
MARY AMENT, Capt. A. Liter, 5 P. M....Evansville.
GIPSEY, Capt. T. Phillips, 12 M....Madison.
J. R. HOYLE, Capt. W. H. Watkins, 1 P. M...Madison.
ST. CHARLES, Capt. J. M. Martin, 12 M. ..Cincinnati.
UNITED STATES, Capt. D. Whitten, 12 M. Cincinnati.
GEN. BUELL, Capt. R. Wade, 4 P. M. ....Cincinnati.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Shamrock, St. Louis.	Gipsey, Madison.
J. R. Hoyle, Madison.	Wild Wagoner, Cin.
Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Mat. Anderson, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Shamrock, Cincinnati.	Leonora No. 2, Evansville.
J. T. McCombs, Hen.	Liberty No. 2, Memphis.
Tempest, Bluestone [illegible]	Pink Varble, Tenn. river.
Wild Wagoner, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Mat. Anderson, Cincinnati.	

BOATS IN PORT.

At City Wharf—J. R. Hoyle and Gipsey.
At Portland—Belle of Memphis, Louisiana, Chattanooga, N. Longworth, Mary Sinan and Ella Faber.

BOATS DUE.

Harry Dean, from Memphis to Cincinnati.
Leonidas, from St. Louis to Pittsburg.
J. H. Gilmore, from Cincinnati to Arkansas river.
Nightingale, from Cincinnati to St. Louis.
David White, from New Orleans to Louisville.
Camelia, from Pittsburg to St. Louis.
Minneola, from Memphis to Cincinnati.
Melnotte, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Armadillo, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Tahlequah, from Cincinnati to Nashville.
Golden Eagle, from Cincinnati to Memphis.

THE RIVER since our last report has been rising slowly. The stage of water yesterday was four feet five inches in the canal, and three feet five in the Indian chute. The weather was oppressively warm and uncomfortable. Business was extremely dull, the regular packets not having paying trips.

THE TARASCON, Capt. Lusk, is the regular and beautiful packet for Henderson and all intermediate points. She is in the charge of capable and experienced officers, and has an enviable reputation.

THE MARY AMENT, Captain Liter, is the unfailing and elegant passenger packet for Evansville this afternoon. Notwithstanding the opposition that is now vigorously moving, the Ament always holds her own. She leaves at five precisely.

THE GIPSEY, Captain Tom Phillips, will leave as usual at noon this day for Madison, Carrollton, Ghent and Vevay. The Gipsey grows in favor with every trip. Lee Crane will do the nice thing by all passengers and shippers. Patronize the Gipsey.

THE J. R. HOYLE will be on hand as usual for her Madison trip at one o'clock this afternoon. She has entered the trade with a view to permanency, and she will stay if she has to run alone.

THE ST. CHARLES, Captain J. M. Martin is the regular noon boat of the People's Line for Cincinnati. Her splendid accommodations are proverbial with the traveling public. She leaves the People's Line wharfboat, at the foot of Fourth street promptly at 12 M.

THE UNITED STATES, Captain D. Whitten is the noon boat for Cincinnati this day from the foot of Third street.

THE GENERAL BUELL, Captain R. Wade is the evening boat for Cincinnati, at 5 o'clock, from the foot of Third street, at the hour.

THE PINK VARBLE got off from her rocky bed on the falls on Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, and went on her way to Johnsonville rejoicing. She was entirely unhurt by her detention.

THE BELLE MEMPHIS will probably leave to-day for St. Louis. We have a full description of the elegant boat in type, and will publish it soon.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, P. M., July 11, 1866.

Quiet and dullness pervades the money market. The demand being moderate, and capital plenty, rates are easy and unchanged. Gold was steadier to-day and Governments showed continued improvement; 5-20s quoted at [illegible]

Exchange is [illegible] at par, and selling on the street and by brokers at 1-10@1-20 prem. The banks drawing at [illegible] prem.

The New York reports to the Exchange quoted gold opened at 149, advanced to [illegible]. Cotton dull and nominal [illegible]. Dry goods unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Coffee, owing to light receipts and good demand tended upward. Pork dull at [illegible]. Lard 20c. Whisky [illegible]. Flour and wheat inactive and drooping. Corn firm, with upward tendency.

Cincinnati quoted mess pork $31 50; lard 20c; bacon, clear sides, 21@21½c, rib do [illegible], shoulders [illegible], and packed bulk shoulders [illegible], sides [illegible], clear sides [illegible], loose. Whisky $2 2[illegible]. Flour $7 [illegible]. New red wheat $2 15@[illegible], and nominal. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible] in elevator.

The Chicago meeting to-day was small, the general dullness in the markets, with the almost universal depression pervading the other places, causes parties to exhibit but little interest in commercial affairs. At present the tendency is downward for most leading articles. Some reaction has transpired in prices of bagging and rope, which are slightly lower, with large sales and shipments. The importation of India bagging has in part been checked thereby, for which the market is [illegible]. Holders of hemp fabrics look for a firm market as the present hemp crop is nearly exhausted, and the yield this year is not expected to be large.

No sales of tobacco was held to-day, as all parties interested in our great staple have gone to Cincinnati to attend the Tobacco Fair in that city. This movement is extensively inaugurated in the hope that they will be enabled through this demonstration, which they design shall be a grand and glorious one, both as to prices paid and premiums awarded, to draw largely from our trade in this respect and compete with us as the leading tobacco market of the country.

New vegetables are now freely arriving and the market is well supplied, with a good export demand for cabbage, onions and potatoes, with sales of cabbage in bulk at $1 [illegible] per hundred, onions at $1 per bbl and new potatoes at $[illegible] 25 per bbl. Many articles of produce, owing to scarcity and steady export demand, rule high. Flour is dull and drooping. Some white corn is in more demand, with scant supplies, and holders maintaining an advance. Provisions are rather [illegible] with a tendency to lower rates, caused by the apathy of the Eastern market and the declining tendency of gold.

The new tariff bill is also looked upon as most likely to be defeated or so shorn of its odious features as to make but slight modifications in the present law, and, in anticipation of this condition of things, the [illegible] interests of the country are being affected by a [illegible] downward [illegible].

It is more than probable, should the present tariff law be forced through Congress in its present shape, that the President will put his veto upon the hydra-headed monster, an act which will be hailed with gratitude by the West, Northwest, and South.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Dull, with a tendency to easier rates. The shipments to Memphis and other places are steady. Sales of power-loom bagging, in round lots, at [illegible], with holders asking 23c. [illegible] machine made, is offered at 17[illegible], and small sales [illegible] at 17[illegible].

CHEESE—Small sales selected Western at 1[illegible] round lots [illegible], Hamburg [illegible], factory [illegible], pine apple [illegible].

CANDLES AND SOAP—The market is unchanged, with steady sales in star candles, full weight, at 25c; 12 oz at 19c; 12 oz at 2[illegible]. [illegible] discount. Half and quarter boxes are charged [illegible]. [illegible] German soap [illegible], rosin and palm [illegible].

COAL—Retail sales of best Pittsburg at 25c delivered or 22c per load of 25 bushels; in barges, about [illegible]; Pomeroy to float [illegible] stocks light.

COTTON-YARNS—Sales No. 500 at 28c, No. [illegible] at 2[illegible], No. 7[illegible] at 2[illegible]c. [illegible] all lots at an advance. Inferior lots at less rates.

CORN MEAL—Common in bags [illegible] at the mills [illegible], in [illegible] or [illegible], choice [illegible] packages.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Apples, green [illegible] in lots. Apples, dried [illegible]. Brooms, market [illegible]. Louisville made No. 1, $3; common $[illegible] [illegible] dozen. Broom corn $[illegible] [illegible] for choice. Potter, fair [illegible] choice [illegible] lb. New York [illegible]. Beeswax, yellow [illegible] lb. Beans $1 [illegible] [illegible] bushel. Eggs [illegible] dozen for fresh packed. Feathers [illegible] for [illegible]. [illegible] Ginseng [illegible] Onions in lots, [illegible], none. Potatoes, in lots, range for Northern [illegible], new [illegible]. Peaches, dried [illegible] for unpeeled, and [illegible] lb for peeled.

DOMESTICS—Sales of Great Western brown sheetings at 2[illegible] and southern [illegible]. Standard Eastern 25c. Standard prints [illegible].

COFFEE—Sales of 30 bags [illegible] at [illegible] for common to choice.

FLOUR—Dull, the demand being confined to the home consumption. Sales of [illegible] bbls in lots at [illegible] extra family $[illegible], and A. No. 1 at $[illegible] fancy brands $11. Sales of bran at $[illegible]. Shorts [illegible]. Middlings $[illegible] ton.

GRAIN—Wheat is nominal at $2 [illegible]. Receipts light. Corn [illegible]; sales of mixed in [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] yellow in ear at [illegible] from store; [illegible] sacks white at [illegible]. Oats less firm, with sales of three car loads [illegible], and [illegible] sacks at [illegible] sacks returned. [illegible] in bulk at 45c.

HAY—Sales of [illegible] bales in [illegible]. [illegible] are held higher.

ONIONS—Sales of new at $2[illegible] per bbl for shipping.

POTATOES—Sales of new at [illegible] in lots.

LEAD AND SHOT—Sales of pig lead at 12c. Bar lead at [illegible]. Shot, patent at $3 35; buck at $3 60 per bag.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Quiet. Mess pork held at $[illegible]. Bacon, easier, round lots shoulders offered at 16c; clear rib sides [illegible], sales shoulders at 1[illegible], loose, [illegible] clear rib [illegible] at 21[illegible], do clear sides at 23c; 5 do at 21c; 30 [illegible] at 28c. Lard in tierces at 20@21c; kegs at 2[illegible]c.

WHISKY—Held at $2 25 for raw, tax paid.

WOOL—Fair demand; unwashed 29@32c; tub-washed 40@45c, as to quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 11

Flour remains dull, and holders are anxious to realize. Prices cannot be quoted with any accuracy. Trade brands can be bought at $9 50 to [illegible]. Wheat dull and prices nominal. [illegible] No. 2 and No. 1 [illegible] [illegible] choice not saleable at over [illegible]. Whisky unchanged. Mess pork in good demand and firm. There is a good [illegible] demand at $[illegible] 25. [illegible] All August bulk meats are firm at [illegible] for shoulders and [illegible] for sides. Bacon firm, at [illegible] for shoulders, sides and clear sides. Lard dull at 20c, and it was stated on change that it had been offered at 20c. There is no demand of consequence.

Butter steady at 18@25c.

Gold 149.

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.

Cotton irregular and easier; low middling [illegible]. Sugar [illegible], [illegible]. Sterling [illegible]. Exchange on New York [illegible] prem.

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.

Flour unsettled and without material change. Wheat easier at [illegible] for choice [illegible] $2 [illegible] for prime [illegible] and $2 [illegible] for [illegible]. Corn higher at [illegible].

Provisions unchanged. Lard lower; 2[illegible] for choice [illegible].

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Cotton dull and lower; [illegible]. [illegible] extra State; $[illegible] for shipping brands of [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible].

Whisky dull.

Wheat dull and drooping for common, $[illegible] for No. 1 [illegible] spring [illegible] No. 2 [illegible]. Rye dull and lower. Western [illegible]. Corn a shade firmer at [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible], [illegible] nearly [illegible]. Oats dull and heavy at [illegible] for [illegible] extreme.

Coffee dull. Sugar quiet at [illegible]. Molasses [illegible].

Petroleum dull at [illegible] for crude and [illegible] for refined in bond.

Wool [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] for California; [illegible] for Texas, and [illegible] for Cape.

Pork dull and lower; $[illegible] for new mess closing at $31 75, cash; $[illegible] for old do, and $[illegible] for prime. Beef [illegible]. [illegible] beef hams nominal at $[illegible]. Cut meats firm, 13 [illegible] for shoulders and [illegible] for hams. Bacon [illegible] for short ribbed. Lard dull and heavy, sales [illegible] bbls at 1[illegible]c.

Butter—2[illegible] for State. Cheese dull at 1[illegible].

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Money moderately active [illegible] per cent.
Sterling Exchange [illegible].
Gold firmer [illegible], advancing to 15[illegible].
[illegible] of specie to-day were [illegible].
Government stocks active and firmer.
Stocks steady.

Ft. W. and C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & R. Island	[illegible]	N. Y. Central	[illegible]
Cleveland & Toledo	[illegible]	Boston W. P.	[illegible]
Chicago & N. W.	[illegible]	Mariposa pref	[illegible]
do pref	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining Co	[illegible]
Cleve'd & Pittsburg	[illegible]	5-20 coupons '62	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	5-20 coupons	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	7-30s, 2d series	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	10-40 series	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the sales at the four o'clock open board to-day: [illegible]

NEW YORK, July 11.

The Post's money article says there is a [illegible] of gold for delivery, and loans of coin are made without interest to [illegible] per cent. in favor of the borrower.

The foreign demand for United States securities is the only feature of general interest, and the stock exchange community for investments is proportionably enhanced. There is much activity in the loan market.

Of railroad shares, Erie is the chief favorite and has risen to 70¾.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The Commercial's money article says that the stock market shows a vigorous recovery from the slight reaction of yesterday. The transactions at the morning boards were unusually large and prices range higher throughout the list. The activity in Governments continues. The Government is at present a large operator in securities, and the present excitement and advance in prices is chiefly owing to its transactions. The passage of the tariff bill in the House with such a large majority has revived the confidence in the gold room that the bill will become a law. There has been, consequently, an enlarged demand from speculators, with a view to hoarding gold off the market so as to squeeze the importers. Money is rather more in demand, and some orders are holding for 6 per cent on call loans. The general rate, however, 5 per cent. It becomes now a shade firmer but quite [illegible] per cent.

Special to the Western Press.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Fair demand for money, but it is generally supplied at 5 per cent on call.

The gold market fell off [illegible] at the close. It was reported that the Senate had resolved to postpone any action on the tariff.

The market for exchange [illegible] quiet and firm. Bankers' bills are quoted at [illegible], short sight [illegible].

The Government securities were firm this afternoon, with fair demand. The following were the closing prices: [illegible] coupons [illegible], 10-40 coupons [illegible]. [illegible] The stock market [illegible] generally firm at the close [illegible]. [illegible] been some heavy short contracts covered yesterday at [illegible].

Later—Erie 71[illegible].

Foreign Markets.

[Commercial news per steamer David—Latest.]

LIVERPOOL, June 29.

The brokers' circular reports that the sales of the week foot up [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to speculators and [illegible] bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant with an advance of [illegible] per pound, but subsequently took a downward tendency, closing with an advance of [illegible] on the week for American and [illegible] for other descriptions. Sales to-day of [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to speculators and exporters; the market closing quiet and steady.

The authorized cotton quotations are Orleans, fair [illegible]; middling [illegible]; Mobile fair [illegible], middling [illegible]; uplands fair [illegible], middling [illegible]. Stock in port [illegible] bales, of which [illegible] are American. [illegible] estimated stock. American cotton [illegible] bales.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market is dull, with a downward tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

The Liverpool provision market is steady.

London, June 29—Evening—Consols closed at [illegible] for money. The bank rate remains at 10 per cent. The return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of £[illegible]. United States 5-20s 6[illegible]; Illinois Central [illegible]; Erie [illegible].

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., in Christ Church, of this city, by the Rector, Rev Oscar B. Thayer, Mr. [illegible], of Washington City, and Miss IDA G. MONSARRAT, of Louisville.

On the [illegible] inst., in Christ Church, by Rev Oscar B. Thayer, Mr. A[illegible] STACKNEY, of the [illegible], and Miss VIRGINIA FERREE, of Louisville.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW COAL FIRM.
LOONEY & SHIPMAN,
[illegible] PAUL R. SHIPMAN,
Upper Yard, Hawesville, Ky.

WE are prepared with new Box [illegible] [illegible] of Coal at cheapest rates. We invite our steamboat friends to give us a call. [illegible]

For New Orleans.
NICK LONGWORTH, [illegible] Master, Will leave as above, Friday, July 13, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
jy7 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans
NICK LONGWORTH, [illegible] Master, Will leave Portland on Thursday, [illegible] at [illegible] M. For freight or [illegible] on board or to
R. J. CAFFREY, Agent.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, Vevay, and Ghent Packet.
The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger steamer [illegible], [illegible] Master, leaves Louisville at 2 M. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Returning, leaves [illegible] at [illegible] A. M. and Madison at [illegible] every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, landing at all intermediate points.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
[illegible] Agent.

Independent People's Line Packets.
For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, and Evansville.
The steamers MARY AMENT and LEONORA NO. 2, running in connection, [illegible]. The MARY AMENT, Captain LITER, will leave Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M. The LEONORA NO. 2, Captain [illegible], will leave Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
R. J. CAFFREY, General Agent.
[illegible] will run [illegible] packets for [illegible]
R. J. CAFFREY.

New Arrangement.
People's Line.
Daily for Cincinnati.
The New and Magnificent Steamers
WILD WAGONER, S. F. HILDRETH, Master.
ST. CHARLES, [illegible] MARTIN, Master.
One of the above steamers will leave daily at 12 o'clock M. from the Ohio and Mississippi Transportation Company's wharfboat, foot of Fourth street, connecting at Cincinnati with the 4 A. M. trains for all the Northern and Eastern cities. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. W. FORSEY, Agent,
mar8 dtf 127 Wall street.

BARRETT'S.
THE
Best Vegetable Hair Restorative
On this Continent,
AND is so pronounced by the most scientific Analytical Chemists.
1. Restores Gray Hair;
2. Prevents Hair Falling Out;
3. Changes the Roots to their Original Organic Action;
4. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors;
5. Keeps the Scalp Healthy;
6. Contains no Injurious Ingredient;
and is universally acknowledged to be a Splendid Dressing and Superior Toilet Article. ITS MERITS are INSIDE THE BOTTLE.
Every bottle CONTAINS MORE LIQUID than any other dollar preparation.
NO LARGE REWARDS offered to establish its efficacy, but WE DO GUARANTEE to refund the money to any person who will use two bottles and then say that our Restorative has failed to do all we claim.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
Manchester, New Hampshire.
Wilson, Peter, & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
Main st., Louisville, Ky.
may29 TuTh&Satm

EAU PHENOMENE
EXCELS THEM ALL.
A French Preparation for the Hair.
As a dressing for the Hair it is unequaled. Restores gray hair to its natural color, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy. Every bottle warranted.
WONDERFUL CHANGE!
There has been a great change in the appearance of many old residents within the last few months, men, whose heads were covered with locks of [illegible] that denoted [illegible] have suddenly been rejuvenated and again appear on our streets with their locks restored to the color they bore in their younger days. This has been effected by simply using "Eau Phenomene," an innocent preparation, not a hair dye, but a most valuable article that completely restores the hair to its original color.
A great many hair [illegible] are advertised that are very expensive [illegible] [illegible] hair, but this restorative is cheap, harmless, and [illegible] [illegible] the use of [illegible].
Sold by RAYMOND & CO. [illegible]

SEALED CASH PROPOSALS
will be received by me for the purchase of the U. S. Steamer NASHVILLE until the [illegible] day of August, 1866, when the same will be closed to the acceptance of the largest offer.
DESCRIPTION OF THE HULL AND MACHINERY OF THE RAM NASHVILLE.
The Nashville is a paddle-wheel steamer, having [illegible] of [illegible] oak. Length of hull [illegible] feet, [illegible] of paddle-boxes [illegible] feet, between paddle-boxes [illegible]; height of spar deck above water [illegible]; diameter of wheels [illegible] feet, length of wheels [illegible] feet, width [illegible] feet, draught [illegible] feet.
ENGINES.
Two horizontal high pressure Engines, [illegible] inches diameter, stroke of piston [illegible] feet, [illegible] connecting rods [illegible] feet, [illegible] valves are poppet [illegible]. [illegible] appraised by a board of competent engineers and [illegible] to be [illegible] than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).
BOILERS.
Seven cylinder [illegible] boilers, length [illegible] feet, diameter [illegible] inches, diameter of [illegible] inches.
ENGINE FOR SUPPLYING BOILERS.
Boiler Engine, diameter of cylinder [illegible] inches, stroke of piston 2[illegible] inches, the pumps connected directly [illegible]. [illegible] and built of the best materials, a very small amount [illegible] put her in [illegible] running condition. Builders, Messrs. [illegible], of Shipman, New Albany, Indiana.
The hull of this immense vessel is well adapted for a wharfboat, [illegible] [illegible] make a powerful river towboat.
Lieut. Comd'r EDWARD E. STONE, U. S. N.,
Commanding Iron-clads, New Orleans.
[illegible] d30t12

PATENT STRAIGHT-NEEDLE, PERPENDICULAR ACTION
Sewing Machines,
FOR
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
OFFICE
No. 7 Masonic Temple.
W. H. GOLDERMAN & CO., Agts.
j4 deodtf

WORTH KNOWING!
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
AND
Dyspepsia Pills
ARE sold at lowest rates, at wholesale or retail, by
[illegible] eodistm&w2 RAYMOND & CO.

MARSHALS' SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Thos. McGinnis's Adm'r, against Thos. McGinnis's Heirs. } In Chancery. No. 19,080.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, July 16, 1866, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, situated in Jefferson county, Ky., viz:

A TRACT OF LAND,

containing 16 acres, 3 roods, and 34 poles, bounded thus: beginning at a point in Breckinridge's line cornering on W. A. Meriwether's line, running thence with Meriwether N. 22¾ W. 59.40 poles, N. 39 W. 34 poles, thence with Eleon's line N. 54¾ E. 22.45 poles, thence with Fry's line S. 87¾ E. 42 poles, 93.50 poles to Breckinridge's line, thence with Breckinridge's line to the point of beginning.

The tract of land, containing 8 acres, 1 rood, and 33 poles, allotted to Mrs. Martha McGinnis as her dower, subject to her dower, bounded thus: beginning at the entrance upon the branch, thence S. 86 E. 86.2 poles, thence S. 37 E. 15.60 poles, thence S. 8¾ W. 60.20 poles, thence 93½ poles to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date, until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT,
D. M. L. C. C.

jl1 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

A. Symmes against Frances Symmes, &c. } In Chancery. No. 19,802.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, July 16, 1866, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, and 32 months, the property in pleadings mentioned, situated in Jefferson county, Ky., viz:

A TRACT OF LAND,

bounded thus: beginning at A. B. Van Winkle's southeast corner, in the middle of the new turnpike road, also corner to Starkey's 37 acres; thence with the middle of the road S. 59¾ E. 6, 8 poles; thence S. 45¼ E. 19, 1 poles; thence S. 39 E. 8 poles; thence S. 17 E. 9 poles; thence S. 9¾ E. 21.2 poles; thence S. 5 E. 54, 2 poles; thence S. 34¾ E. 11, 9 poles; to a 3-foot road, adjoining Robards's land; thence with the same S. 42¼ W. 45¾ poles to the middle of Beargrass creek; thence down the creek with the meanders N. 14 W. 9¾ poles, S. 79 W. 23.2 poles, S. 61½ W. 24½ poles, N. 55 W. 24.2 poles, N. 25 W. 25.6 poles to a point in the middle of the creek opposite a sycamore, corner to Starkey; thence with Starkey's line N. 24¾ E. 10.3 poles to a stake; thence with another line of Starkey N. 37 E. 22.7 poles to the beginning, containing 65 acres and 20 square poles.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT,
D. M. L. C. C.

jy8 dtd

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of vendis exponas Nos. 392 and 469, issued from the U. S. District Court at Louisville, the undersigned will offer for sale, at his office, in the Custom-house, on Wednesday, July 25, 1866, 25 bbls Reed Whisky, and also 8 bbls No. 1 copper-distilled Whisky. Sale to commence about 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
U. S. Marshal.

jy7 dtd

WATERING-PLACES.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,

GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.,

IS now ready for the reception of visitors.

M. Arthur's line of conveyances connects with the L. & N. R. R. at Elizabethtown.

BOARDING:

Per day	$2 50
Single week	12 00
Two weeks and over, each	10 00
Children under 10 years and Servants half price.	
Horse, per week	4 50
" per day	75

jy2 d2m M. A. CLARKSON, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

This old and well-known watering place is now open for the reception of visitors, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years; greatly enlarged and improved since last season by the addition of more rooms and enlargement of the yard and pleasure-grounds. The proprietors are prepared to offer every convenience and comfort to their guests.

Our terms will be as follows: Per week, $12 or $2 per day; Children and Servants half price.

Stage fare daily from Jericho to the Springs will be $1 50 cts. Persons on arriving as Jericho will call for J. Bowling & Co.'s line, which will be in readiness for all trains.

HUNT & BAKER,
Proprietors.

N. B.—One of the proprietors (Dr. Hunt) being an excellent physician, visitors can rely on medical attentions when required.

Bedford, Ky., June 1, 1866. j2 daf

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,

MONROE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THIS popular summer resort will open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July, and remain open until the last of October.

The celebrated Dr. Mutter, late Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from personal observation and chemical analysis, pronounced these springs the most valuable of remedial agents in all diseases of a chronic or organic nature.

Parties visiting the Springs will have an opportunity of seeing Fairfax Station, Manassas Junction, Warrenton, Bull Run, Rapidan, Orange Court-house, Gordonsville, and other points of historic interest in Virginia.

The hotel will accommodate 400 persons; besides there are a number of handsome cottages fitted up expressly for families.

Splendid coaches connect with the trains of the Alexandria and Orange and Virginia Central Railroads to convey visitors to the Springs from Jackson River Station.

Terms for board $3 50 per day; a liberal discount to parties remaining a month and longer. Children and servants half price.

jy2 d2m ECCLESTON, BALDWIN, & CO.

STEVENS'S PATENT STEAM PACKING.

HAVING purchased the Right for the above Packing for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, including the privilege of its use any place, we would inform all parties using STEAM ENGINES that we are now fully prepared to make and supply the same. This packing requires no attention after being placed in the cylinder, dispensing with the use of springs and expanding solely by the steam pressure. It will accommodate itself to inequalities in the cylinder that no other packing will do. We have tested it fully in the past six months, having applied it to many engines, and its use is being generally adopted on the principal railroads, giving in all cases the most perfect satisfaction, and proving itself to be a steam-economiser.

All parties are cautioned against infringements.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN, & CO.,
Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop,
j9 d3m Corner Tenth and Main sts.

MAMMOTH CAVE.

THE HOTEL AT THE CAVE IS now open for the reception of visitors. The same has been thoroughly rebuilt, repaired, and refurnished in a neat and substantial manner. The Grand Opening of the season will take place on the 4th of July, when the main Cave will be brilliantly illuminated from the entrance to the Star Chamber; to be followed by a Grand Masquerade Ball at night in the dancing-hall of the Hotel, which is the most commodious of any in the State. Every exertion will be made on the part of the Proprietors to render the stay of their guests pleasant and agreeable. A superior Band has been engaged for the season, and the Ball-room will be open every night during the season.

j26 dif ROGERS & PROCTOR.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHout pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide perfectly safe, and leaves no bad effects by DR. YATES, 108 Second st., between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Having introduced steam in my Laboratory, I will be able to make the best quality of Teeth at the following low prices: Upper or lower sets of Teeth $15 to $20. Teeth inserted on gold and silver proportionately low. Teeth filled with silver $1; gold $2. Teeth extracted without pain (new process) for 50c. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge. Call and examine specimens.

may14 d3m

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT.

LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1866.

To Shippers.

FREIGHT will be received for Atlanta and all points South until further notice.

F. S. VAN ALSTINE,
m13 dtf Freight Agent.

FULTZ, JAMES, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in best quality of

PITTSBURG COAL.

OFFICE Removed to Sixth street, west side, one door south of Market street; places on the river, near First. Orders by railroad, bank country wagons solicited.

Bolting-Cloth,

WARRANTED Genuine Dufour Anchor brand, all numbers from 000 to 13. A large stock always on hand, which, as freightage on this article is next to nothing, we are enabled to sell at Eastern prices.

H. W. WILKES,
je8 dtf Main st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

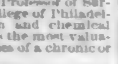
$360,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver; also for all Government Securities.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., New York.

fe8 diy

DENTAL NOTICE.



I HAVE removed my office to 170 FIFTH STREET, opposite the Cathedral, with Dr. J. F. Canine, until further notice.

a15 dtf W. H. GATES.

CHANGES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF F. FABEL & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent, dating from 1st July, NICHOLAS MILLER retiring. Either member of the firm is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

F. FABEL,
Louisville, July 3, 1866. N. MILLER.

IN retiring from the firm of F. FABEL & CO., I most cordially recommend my successor. jy4 d3 NICHOLAS MILLER.

Copartnership.

E. HOUNSFIELD and A. I. DU PONT are this day admitted into our firm.

July 2, 1866—jy2d1m A. V. DU PONT & CO.

NOTICE.

J. W. MITCHELL WITHDRAWS from our house from this date. The style of the firm hereafter will be McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG, & CO.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.

July 2, 1866—d1m

JAS. C. McFERRAN, VENE P. ARMSTRONG
JNO. B. McFERRAN, R. J. MENEFEE.

McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG, & CO.,

(LATE MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG),

No. 21 Main st., between First and Second,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Provision Dealers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Agents for Bagging, Bale Rope, & Twine

Dealers in

PORK, BACON, LARD, FLOUR, BOURBON WHISKY, HIGHWINES, ALCOHOL, COLOGNE SPIRITS, AND

Curers of the Extra Sugar-cured Magnolia Hams.

jy2 d3m

EDUCATIONAL.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

135 Madison Av., corner 32d st., N. Y.,

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President

WILL reopen September 18. Ten young ladies will be admitted into the family of the resident Principal and Proprietor Mrs. M. S. Parks. For full particulars address as above.

jy10 d3m

WARREN COLLEGE

WILL open again September 3, 1866. For circulars apply to P. W. BARCLAY; for further information to S. T. SCOTT,

jy7 d2m* Bowling Green, Ky.

FIFTH WARD VACATION SCHOOL,

Corner Chestnut and Floyd streets.

MRS. SALLIE M. MAURY WILL open a Vacation school for Boys and Girls in the Fifth Ward School building on Monday, July 9 to continue six weeks.

Tuition for the term $10 in advance. For any information concerning the school apply at her residence, northeast corner of Broadway and Floyd streets. j30 dtf*

UNIVERSITY of LOUISVILLE,

LAW DEPARTMENT.

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION.

Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
Hon. P. B. MUIR, Professor of the History and Science of Law, Practice, Pleading, and Evidence.

THE Twenty-first Session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months.

Communications should be addressed to Professor PIRTLE, at Louisville, Ky.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
President of the University of Louisville.

je20 d3m & weow3m

A. V. DU PONT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

OF THE

Louisville Paper Mill

AND

DEALERS IN PAPER OF ALL KINDS,

AGENTS FOR

DU PONT'S GUNPOWDER

No. 136 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

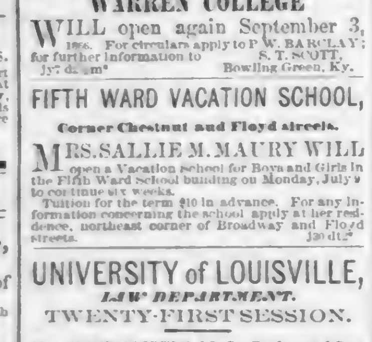
KEEP constantly on hand a full supply of

PRINTING PAPER,
LETTER PAPER,
NOTE PAPER,
ENVELOPS,
GUNPOWDER,
SHOT, &c., &c.

j4 d3m

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.'S CELEBRATED

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,



From 4 to 35 Horse Power.

Also Portable Saw Mills

We have the oldest, largest, and most complete works in the United States, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Portable Engines and Saw Mills, which, for simplicity, compactness, power, and economy of fuel, are conceded by experts to be superior to any ever offered to the public.

The great amount of boiler room, fire surface, and cylinder area which we give to the rated horse power make our Engines the most powerful and cheapest in use, and they are adapted to every purpose where power is required.

All sizes constantly on hand or furnished on short notice.

Descriptive circulars, with price list, sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.
Branch Office, 96 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City
jo12 d6m

PORTABLE ENGINE.

10, 12, and 14 horse power Portables at very low prices.

M. GREENWOOD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

je29 d1m

LEFFEL'S AMERICAN

Double Turbine

WATER-WHEEL

Guaranteed to give more power with same quantity of water than any other Wheel known,

MANUFACTURED BY

MILES GREENWOOD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

je29 d1m

NOTICE.

WE have this day associated with us Mr. D. Hewett, late of the firm of Pitkin, Wiard, & Co., for the purpose of conducting a General Wholesale Seed and Agricultural Implement business at No. 112 Main street. The style of the firm will be Hewett, Hardy, & Co.

T. E. C. BRINLY,
J. GEO. DODGE,
jy4 d&wtf J. EDWARD HARDY.

D. HEWETT, BRINLY, DODGE, & HARDY
Late of Pitkin, Wiard, & Co.

HEWETT, HARDY, & CO.

WILL keep constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of

Field Seed, Agricultural Implements, Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c.

We are prepared to furnish at Manufacturer's prices the celebrated **Brinly Steel Plow** and the genuine **Avery Cast Plow** and **Castings**. We are also General Southern Agents for the **Celebrated Champion Mowers and Reapers.**

HEWETT, HARDY, & CO.,
jy4 d1m 112 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort R. R.

FROM MARCH 29, 1866, TRAINS will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Departures for Lexington, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; Lagrange, 5:15 P. M. Arrivals from Lexington, 10:35 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Lagrange 8:10 A. M.

RY STEFFEE, Gen. Tkt Ag't.
GILL, Superintendent.

GRAND CHARITABLE

GIFT CONCERT!

—FOR THE—

BENEFIT

—OF THE—

SUFFERING POOR

In the State of

ALABAMA,

Under the supervision of a Board of Directors, and to be held by special permission of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

PRICE OF TICKETS, $1.00 EACH.

Number of Tickets issued, 75,000! Number of Prizes to be drawn, 75,000!

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE!

An appeal is here made to a generous and sympathizing public for AID in relieving the destitute of our sister state.

The net proceeds of this enterprise to be placed in the hands of Governor PATTON, of Alabama, to be applied toward relieving the pressing necessities of the poor in that State. EVERY PERSON PURCHASING A TICKET WILL BE ENTITLED TO A PRIZE, THERE BEING NO BLANKS.

☞ Attention is respectfully directed to the following list of valuable prizes, which will be distributed in public at the

Masonic Temple,

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30, 1866,

Under the direction of a Committee selected by the ticket-holders.

LIST OF PRIZES,

To be drawn in the following order:

House and Lot in Louisville, Ky	$7,000 00
Gent's superior Gold Watch and Chain	350 00
Elegant Diamond Finger-ring	250 00
House and Lot in Cincinnati	3,500 00
Splendid Gold Hunting Watch	300 00
First-class Sewing-Machine	100 00
House and Lot in Covington, Ky	3,000 00
Lady's elegant Gold Watch and Chain	250 00
First-class Sewing Machine	100 00
Tract of Land finely located in Cumberland Oil Region	2,500 00
Lady's Gold Watch and Chain	200 00
Set Parlor Chairs	110 00
House and Lot in St. Louis, Mo	2,000 00
Gold Hunting Watch	200 00
Set of Extra Fine Single Harness	75 00
House and Lot in Lexington, Ky	1,750 00
Lady's Fine Gold Watch	150 00
Silver Tea Set	75 00
Trotting Horse, Buggy, and Harness, complete	1,000 00
Magnificent Marble-top Bureau	100 00
Silver Tea Set	75 00
Splendid Rosewood Piano	800 00
Set Parlor Chairs	90 00
Beautiful Marble-top Center-table	50 00
Magnificent Diamond Pin	600 00
Gentleman's First-class Saddle	87 00
Lady's Work-box	15 00
Corner Lot in Newport, Ky	500 00
Music-box	75 00
Beautiful Family Bible	40 00
Grand Parlor Organ	450 00
Lady's Side-saddle	75 00
Shakspeare's Works, superbly bound	35 00
Lot well located in Newport, Ky	425 00
Violin	25 00
Beautiful Silver-plated Castor	45 00
Fine Saddle Horse	400 00
Mahogany Rocking-chair	40 00
Guitar	35 00
First-class Buggy	400 00
Elegant Music-box	35 00
Silver-mounted Flute	35 00
Piano	350 00
Set Chairs	[illegible]
Gold Pen and Case	[illegible]
Set Parlor Furniture	[illegible]
Music-box	35 00
Splendid Opera-glass	25 00
Fine Brussels Carpet	200 00
Silver-plated Castor	25 00
Handsome Opera-glass	25 00
Massive Silver Hunting Watch, made to order	100 00
20 Prizes, consisting of Family Sewing-Machines	1,000 00
25 Prizes, consisting of Goodnoe's Patent Excelsior Clothes-wringer	250 00
700 Prizes, consisting of Powell's Patent Silver air-tight Medallion Portraits, Cabinet-size, of Generals, Statesmen, and Divines	7,000 00
1,000 Prizes, consisting of Life-size Portraits (handsomely mounted) valued at $3 each	3,000 00
500 Gold Pens, valued at from $3 to $5 each	2,500 00
1,000 Albums, valued at from $1 to $5 each	2,500 00
500 Books, valued at from $1 to $3 each	1,500 00
The balance of the prizes will consist of a variety of carefully-selected articles, both useful and ornamental	15,000 00

Lists of the drawing will be published and furnished to all purchasers and agents as soon as practicable after the drawing, with full directions as to the shipping of the goods and forwarding of deeds of property.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH, sent to any part of the United States on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

In ordering tickets by mail, send full name and postoffice address, with town, county, and State plainly written. Money should, in all cases, be sent by Postoffice Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.

Tickets can be procured of our Agents in the principal cities and towns of the Western and Southern States; also of the following members of the Board of Directors: JOHN B. WILLIAMSON, L. C. SIMMONS, W. F. G. STRUBBE, HENRY N. WEBB, and Captain SAMUEL WYDMAN, or of E. G. HAYDEN, General Agent.

☞ All communications should be addressed to

WILLIAMSON, SIMMONS, & CO.,

Box 207 Louisville, Ky., or Box 2438 Cincinnati, O.

☞ By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. WILLIAMSON, Pres't.
W. F. G. STRUBBE, Sec'y.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

S. J. Hallaway, Louisville, Ky.
A. B. Shalher, Louisville, Ky.
E. J. Conner, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
D. L. Ware, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
T. R. Fletcher, Banker, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. P. C. Bonte, Esq., Cincinnati, O.
Gen. S. A. Strickland, Cincinnati, O.
R. W. Carroll & Co., Publishers, Cincinnati.
Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, O.
J. R. Hawley & Co., Cincinnati, O.
John H. Almond, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. John Ewing, Flemingsburg, Ky.
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Judge Chas. H. Moore, Covington, Ky.
John G. Young, Esq., Covington, Ky. jy10 d12

F. W. MERZ,

LOUISVILLE

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY

AND

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

Manufacturer of

IRON FRONTS,
COLUMNS,
CAPS AND BASES,
CORNICES,
AND GENERAL BUILDING CASTINGS,
IRON RAILINGS,
VERANDAHS,
BALCONIES,
SAFES,
BANK AND JAIL WORKS;

Agent for

JAMES SARGENT'S

Patent Magnetic Bank Locks,

Of Rochester, N. Y.

Green st., bet. Second and Third,

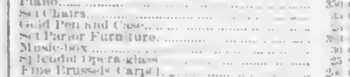
m28 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

First of the Season.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT

AND

Branch



Have just to hand, and in first-rate order,

Young Grouse, Soft-Shell Crabs, Woodcock, Pheasant, Snipe.

All the luxuries of the season served up on short notice.

jy2 dtf L. C. RUFER & CO.

THE LANE & BODLEY

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Portable Steam Engines,

SHINGLE MACHINES, CORNMILLS & SHAFTING,

Wood Working Machinery.

LANE & BODLEY,

Corner John and Water sts., CINCINNATI.

Applicants for Descriptive Circulars will specify the Machinery they need.

may1 d1y

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to conduct a DRY GOODS business at No. 1 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., under the style and firm of CRUMBAUGH, ANDERSON, & HAMILTON.

J. E. CRUMBAUGH,
L. L. ANDERSON,
W. T. HAMILTON.

Louisville June 5, 1866.—dtf

Babbitt Metal.

(Mansfield & Fitzsimmon Brand)

HAVING secured the agency for the sale of the above celebrated brand, I am prepared to supply the trade or consumers with a really superior article at much less than the prices usually charged for this metal.

H. W. WILKES,
je8 dtf 121 Main, near Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

PHELAN, McGILL, & CO.,

PRACTICAL

Gas, Steam, and Water Pipe Fitters,

No. 131½ Fourth st., bet. Jefferson and Green.

REFITTING and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Old Chandeliers regilded and rebronzed. All work done on the shortest notice. j1 d3m

E. J. DAUMONT

LATE OF JAS. I. LEMON & CO.'S,

No. 74 Fourth street, near Main, opposite National Hotel.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

All work thankfully received and promptly attended to. jy7 do

U.S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 527.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 6 barrels of whisky, seized in possession of D. L. Stevenson; 1 barrel of whisky, seized in possession of J. Howard; 1 barrel, partly filled with whisky, and 1 barrel of ginger wine, made of whisky and other ingredients, seized in possession of James Stavens, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 21th day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain still and other vessels, which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d1t

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 533.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against 3 barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States: for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties, and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 534.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against 4 barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a Distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain Still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 540.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against 3 barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties, and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 186.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1866, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States against 1 engine, boiler and still apparatus, 1 cask, containing 15 gallons low wine, 4 tubs containing beer, 2 tubs containing in all 15 bushels of corn, 3 empty tubs, 2 empty barrels, 1 small cask and 2 large empty wine casks; alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the day of April, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that Peter Weyler, the owner and superintendent of said engine, boiler, &c., was a licensed distiller, and did distil with said engine, &c., spirits, and the low wine seized herein, and he did fail and refuse to keep a book, and enter therein, from day to day the number of gallons of spirits distilled, the number removed for consumption or sale, and the number placed in the warehouse, and the proof thereof. Said Peter Weyler failed to render to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor tri-monthly returns of the spirits distilled by him, and failed and neglected to do other things required of him by law. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D., 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 5[illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1[illegible]th day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, against eight barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 2[illegible] day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a Distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain Still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 5[illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States against [illegible] barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a Distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain Still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July [illegible], 1866. jy11 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. [illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, against [illegible] barrels of whisky, 1 distillery and the appurtenances thereto, the property of A. J. and John Smith, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid A. J. and John Smith, who were the owners and superintendents of said distillery, failed to keep a book and enter therein from day to day the number of gallons of spirits distilled, the number removed for consumption or sale, and the number placed in the warehouse, and the proof thereof; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July [illegible], 1866. jy11 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 538.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against 1 copper still, 28 mash tubs, and 6 empty barrels, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that, on the day and year aforesaid whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain still and other vessels, which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 525.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against [illegible] barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 529.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, against 3½ barrels whisky, seized in possession of Ewing & Reed, [illegible] seized in possession of W. A. Posses, [illegible] seized in possession of C. Denton, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky on the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 507.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS, an Information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against [illegible] barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky on the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a Distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 485.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1866, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against seventy-three barrels of spirits, seventeen tubs of beer, and [illegible], alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the first day of March, 1866, said spirits and other articles were found in the possession of one B. N. Atherton, who had not then and there taken out a license as a distiller of spirits, as required by law, and [illegible] distilled by him as aforesaid, and that said tubs of beer and mash being in and intended for use in the further distillation of spirits; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 189.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1866, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against 7 barrels of whisky, 24 cotton [illegible], 30 empty mash tubs; 2 wine casks; 1 boiler and still apparatus, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that Zachariah Cline, being the owner and superintendent of said still, and used by him in the distillation of said whisky, failed and refused to keep a book wherein he entered from day to day or cause to be entered, the number of gallons of spirits distilled, the number put in the mash tub, the number removed for consumption or sale, and the proof thereof, and failed to render tri-monthly returns as required by law, and [illegible] failed to do other things required by law; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. [illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against forty boxes of cigars, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky on the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the 1st day of April, 1866, said cigars were found in the possession of [illegible], subject to duty under the provisions of law, and [illegible], and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. [illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, against [illegible] barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the 1st day of April, 1866, said twelve barrels of whisky were found in the possession of Mitchell & Waters for the purpose of being sold in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws, and [illegible] the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT.

livered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 524.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 1 box of tobacco, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid, said tobacco, being raw material, was found in the possession of Nicholas Hoenig, who then and there intended to manufacture the same in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, and with design to avoid the payment of duties imposed thereon by law. And said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 532.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, against 6 caddies and 7 half butts of Tobacco, alleging, in substance, that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States, for that, on the day and year aforesaid, said tobacco, on which duties were then and there imposed, by the provisions of law, was found in the possession and control of one M. Frankel for the purpose of being sold and removed by said Frankel, in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws, and with design to avoid payment of the said duties, and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 508.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, against [illegible] barrels of Whisky, alleging, in substance, that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States, for that, on the day and year aforesaid, said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 509.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against [illegible] barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a Distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d1t

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 483.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1866, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, against 182 barrels of whisky, 1 mash tub, 2 stills, and 3 beer tubs, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that said property, on which duties were imposed by the provisions of law, was found in the possession, custody and control of J. H. Wilson and R. M. Wilson, for the purpose of being sold or removed by said persons, in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws, and with design to avoid the payment of said duties; and J. C. and R. M. Wilson were then and there, to wit, on the 1st September, 1865, and from thence continually to the 13th of April, 1866, the owners and superintendents of said still and other vessels, which were then and there used by them in the distillation of said spirits, and between said 1st September, 1865, and the 13th April, 1866, failed to keep a book, and to enter from day to day to make true and exact entry, or cause to be entered, in a book kept for that purpose, the number of gallons of spirits distilled, also the number of gallons placed in warehouse for sale and the proof thereof; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 5[illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against 62 barrels of whisky and distillery and apparatus thereto, the property of F. J. Delaney, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a Distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain Still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 1[illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1866, Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 77 gallons of whisky and 50 twists of tobacco, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 1[illegible] day of April, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that said whisky and tobacco were found in the possession of W. J. Cowood, for the purpose of being sold in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws, and with design to avoid payment of the duties imposed thereon by the provisions of law, and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 1, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. [illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1866, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 1 copper still, wooden heater-box, [illegible] mash tubs, [illegible], alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the [illegible] day of April, 1866, [illegible] were the owners and superintendents of said still and other vessels which were then and there used by them in the distillation of spirits, and between the [illegible] and the [illegible] April, 1866, failed to keep a book and enter from day to day the number of gallons of spirits distilled, the number of gallons removed for sale, and the proof thereof; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT.

for consumption or sale and the proof thereof. Said D. P. & M. Todd failed to render to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor tri-monthly returns taken from their books. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 528.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against twenty barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; for that on the day and year aforesaid said whisky was manufactured and distilled by a person licensed as a Distiller, and who was then and there the owner and superintendent of a certain Still and other vessels which were then and there used by such person in the distillation of said spirits, on which a duty was then payable by law, and who did then and there remove said spirits for sale, and did neglect to have the same inspected, gauged, and proved by an Inspector appointed for the performance of such duties; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the first day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated July 10, 1866. jy11 d11

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Marshal of the Louisville City Court.

We are authorized to announce WM. MANGAN as a candidate for City Marshal, subject to nomination of the Union convention. jy6 dte

AT the earnest solicitation of many friends I have consented to place my name before the people for their suffrages at the ensuing August election for the office of City Marshal. My long connection with the municipal authorities is a sufficient guarantee of my ability to transact the business of that office should I be elected.

je19 dte* ALEX. GILMORE.

PAT DILLON is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Marshal at the coming election. mt4 dte*

H. C. RUSSELL is a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville City Court. m14 dte*

For County Attorney.

THOMAS P. BAIRD is a candidate for County Attorney at the August election. m25 dte*

J. G. WILSON is a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county. a25 dte

For Jailer of Jefferson County.

JOHN A. PAINE is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the August election. j11 dte*

JAS. A. REASOR is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. j5 dte

E. W. CANNON is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the coming August election. m14 dte*

Messrs. Editors Louisville Journal: Please announce IKE BATMAN as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election, and oblige [illegible] dte MANY VOTERS.

CHAS. A. POWELL is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the next August election. a2 dte*

JOHN SHAW is a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election. m29 dte*

We are authorized to announce M. J. SCHMITT as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the next August election.

JAS. C. GILL, the present Coroner, is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county.

We are authorized to announce W. K. THOMAS as a candidate for re-election for [illegible] August election. m12 dte

W. A. RONALD is a candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. m dte*

WM. J. ROBARDS is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the August election. j5 dte*

For Judge of Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce Hon. THOMAS A. MARSHALL a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this Appellate District. m26 dte

We are authorized to announce Hon. P. H. LESLIE, of Glasgow, a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this Appellate District. m2 dte

To the voters of the Third Appellate District of Kentucky: I am a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals at the next August election.

m7 dte CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County.

J. WASH. DAVIS is a candidate for Sheriff at the August election. a5 dte

THOMAS SPARKS, the present Deputy, is a candidate for Sheriff at the August election. m5 dte

J. F. D. GAILBREATH is a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. m21 dte*

For Assessor of Jefferson County.

WM. H. WATTS is a candidate for Assessor of Jefferson county, including the city of Louisville, at the ensuing August election. a5 dte*

For Clerk of Jefferson County Court.

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court. m12 dte*

We are authorized to announce Major WILLIAM P. McDOWELL a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson county. m17 dte

T. JACK CONN is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court. a25 dtewte*

BRENT HOPKINS is a candidate for the office of Clerk of Jefferson County Court. a1 dte

For Judge of the City Court.

We are authorized to announce Judge JAMES P. HARBESON (the present incumbent) as a candidate for City Judge at the ensuing August election. a1 dte

J. E. PILCHER is a candidate for Judge of the Police Court at the ensuing August election. m26 dte

E. S. CRAIG is a candidate for Judge of the City Court of Louisville. a5 dte*

For Clerk of City Court.

I am a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk. All I ask is that every voter will examine my claims. j27 dte WILL. W. TWYMAN.

LEE CHAMBERS is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the next August election. apl dte*

WILL HORAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the approaching August election. m9 dte*

J. M. VAUGHAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the August election. a19 dte

PAT. H. BLAND is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the August election. a5 dte

WM. W. TWYMAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court. a1 dte

Major. W. S. D. MEGOWAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the August election. a3 dte*

PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., is a candidate for re-election for Clerk of the City Court at the ensuing August election. m11 dte

J. P. ROGERS is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court. Election in August. f20 dte

For County Coroner.

E. B. RANDOLPH is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. je1 dte*

STUARR CHAPPELL is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county. m21 dte*

WM. HINES, the old Undertaker, is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county. m18 dte*

DICK MOORE is a candidate for Coroner at the August election. a1 dtf

C. C. GREEN is a candidate for Coroner at the August election. ap19 dte

HENRY B. GREEN is a candidate for Coroner at the August election. a1 dte

For Judge of County Court.

We are authorized to announce JOHN JOYES as a candidate for the office of Judge of the County Court of Jefferson county. a1 dte

We are authorized to announce EDWARD GARLAND as a candidate for the office of Judge of Jefferson County Court at the next August election. a11 dte

We are authorized to announce W. B. HOKE as a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court. a1 dte

Hon. ANDREW MONROE is a candidate for re-election as Judge of Jefferson County Court.

COMMISSION, &C.

BRIEN & CARRERE,

Commission Merchants,

NEW YORK.

CONSIGNMENTS of any description of Produce, or orders for purchase of same, or any business appertaining to a General Commission House, as also consignments or orders to our friends abroad, where we have extensive connections, are solicited. Particulars of all markets will be given upon inquiry, and advances made upon business intrusted to us or our friends.

CARRERE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
mar8 d6m New Orleans.

XX & XXX

ALE,

Pale,
Amber,
Cream,
Champagne,
AND
STOCK ALE.

WE have a large quantity of pure Stock Ale in bbls and half bbls, which we invite the public to try samples of before purchasing.

WM. PADDON & SON,

City Brewery,

Sixth st. west side, bet. Main and Water,

m15 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER,

118 Market st., Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN MACHINERY and supplies of every description for COTTON and WOOLEN manufactories; also, OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING, Card Clothing, [illegible] and Woolen Yarns, Warps, Starch, Oils, [illegible], &c.

Advances made on consignments of cotton [illegible] yarns.

Orders solicited, which shall receive prompt attention.

WM. MILLWARD.
may5 d3m D. S. WINEBRENER.

RAILROADS.

BROAD GAUGE SHORT LINE

BETWEEN

Louisville and the East,

THE

ATLANTIC

AND

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Direct Connections via Cincinnati and Indianapolis FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, PHILADELPHIA, AND ALL THE EASTERN CITIES.

This is the only direct route to the

Oil Regions of Pennsylvania.

Connections are made with the Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad via Seymour; Jeffersonville and Indianapolis and Col. Railroad via Urbana or Galion; Louisville and Lexington and Kentucky Central Railroad via Cincinnati; United States Mail Line Steamers via Cincinnati.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

Passengers by the Broad Gauge Railway secure wide and comfortable cars, quick time, and sure connections.

State Rooms, Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at A. & G. W. Railway office, Louisville, southwest corner Main and Third streets, No. 25 Fourth street, and at all the principal Railroad and Steamboat offices in Louisville and the South. M. McLAREN, Gen'l Sup't.

E. F. FULLER, General Ticket Agent.
S. S. PARKER, Ticket Agent.
WM. COLLIER, Ticket and Freight Agent,
o25 No. 25 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 4, 1866, trains will run as follows:

7:00 A. M. Daily Mail and Passenger Trains for Nashville, Bowling Green, and Clarksville, connecting with stages at Cave City for Glasgow, Mammoth Cave, and the oil regions of Kentucky, at Nashville with trains on the Nashville and Decatur road for Corinth, Mobile, Grand Junction, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, with trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga road for Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Atlanta, Augusta, Montgomery, and points Southeast.

7:30 A. M. Daily (except Sundays) Mail and Express Train for Crab Orchard and all intermediate stations, connecting with stages at Lebanon for Springfield, Columbia, and Campbellsville, at Mitchellsburg to Perryville and Harrodsburg; at Danville Station for Middleburg, Liberty, Hustonville, at Stanford for Nicholasville, via Lancaster, Bryantsville, Camp Robinson, to Somerset, Mt. Vernon, Waynesburg, and Monticello.

4:30 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation Train daily (except Sundays) for Bardstown and all intermediate stations.

7:00 P. M. Daily Express Passenger Train for Nashville, making close connections with trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga road for Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Augusta, Montgomery, and points Southeast with trains on the Nashville and Decatur road for Decatur and Huntsville.

☞ New and comfortable sleeping-cars attached to night trains.

Call for Through Tickets and get Baggage checked at the Louisville Transfer Co.'s Office, on south side Main street, between First and Second streets, at the Railroad Ticket Office, under the Louisville Hotel, or at the Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

Passengers for stations between Louisville and Lebanon Junction will take the 7:30 A. M. Train for points between Louisville and Bardstown Junction, take either the 7:30 A. M. or the 4:30 P. M. trains. The 7:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. trains will not stop between Louisville and Lebanon Junction, except for through passengers, except on Sundays.

a9 ALBERT FINK, General Superintendent.

NEW RUNNING ARRANGEMENT

ON THE

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

THREE DAILY TRAINS

LEAVE Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, as follows:

7:00 A. M. Morning Express for Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and all points West, North, and Northwest.

2:15 P. M. Daily (except Sundays), makes direct connections as follows:

AT INDIANAPOLIS

For Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all points East and Northeast.

For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and Northwest.

For Peru, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, St. Joseph, &c.

9:30 P. M. Daily (Saturdays excepted), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR:

For St. Louis, Cairo, St. Joseph, and all points West.

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

For all Eastern and Northeastern cities.
For Toledo, Detroit, &c.
For Chicago and Northwestern and Western cities.

☞ Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable and dusty OMNIBUS RIDE OF FIVE MILES.

☞ This route is 60 MILES SHORTER, and passengers save 12 HOURS in time over any and all other routes to Chicago and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

☞ Passengers will EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

☞ Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, S. E. corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., or at the Railroad Depot, Jeffersonville.

Fare always as low as by any other route.

al9 JAS. FERRIER, General Ticket Agent.

Louisville New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.

TWO daily trains leave New ALBANY, OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE—

9:15 A. M. Chicago Express, daily, Sundays excepted, making direct connection at Michigan City for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West; also at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoon, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City, for Detroit, Chicago, and points Northwest.

9:30 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express, daily, making direct connections for all points West and Northwest, and for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baggage checked through from the hotels.

For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Company, northeast corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

S. S. PARKER, Agent.
B. F. MASTEN, Superintendent.

HOTELS.

La Pierre House

PHILADELPHIA

THE subscribers having leased this favorite House, it has been redated and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests. The first position among first-class houses will be maintained in the future as in the past.

j8 d3m BAKER & FARLEY.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.

(Most centrally located.)

HAS UNDERGONE THOROUGH REPAIR

STOCKTON, LEAHY, & CO.

may21 dtf

ORMSBY HOUSE

Main st., between Fourth and Fifth

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The only house in the city kept on the European plan. Rooms and Meals furnished at moderate rates. Day boarders solicited. Bill of fare 25 per cent. less than any other first-class house in the city.

a11 d3m

HEINSOHN, ALLEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking

TOBACCO,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Chewing Brands.	*Smoking Brands.*
[illegible] South,	Premium,
Mount Vernon,	[illegible],
Gold Dust,	[illegible],
People's Choice.	Continental,
	Old Kentuck.

☞ These goods may be found in the hands of all the principal Wholesale Grocers and Tobacconists. f15 d3m

COTTON GINS,

Eagle Pattern.

GINS of 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, to [illegible] saws each always on hand. [illegible]

[illegible] H. W. WILKES,
Authorized Agent for Louisville, Ky.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

LATE BROWN'S

Washington, D. C.

THIS leading Hotel, renovated and refurnished, is now in perfect order [illegible] of 1,000 patrons.

J. R. ESTERLE & SON,

JEWELERS

No. 83 Third st., bet. Market & Main.

Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated ware,

FINE JEWELRY, ETC.

☞ Watches and jewelry repaired and warranted.

1 dtm

SOUTHERN

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF KENTUCKY.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH	President.
J. H. LINDENBERGER	Vice President.
L. T. THUSTIN	Secretary.
C. S. TUCKER	Treasurer.

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MARSH & PIRTLE, STATE AGENT.

Office over Masonic Savings Bank, Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of Ky., Frankfort.
Henry D. McHenry, Attorney, Hartford, Ky.
L. M. Flournoy, Banker, Paducah.
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W. L. Jackson, Attorney, "
W. F. Barrett, "
T. J. Tapp, Wholesale Merchant, "

THE Officers, Directors, and Stockholders of this Company are citizens of Kentucky, and the organization is under a perpetual charter, granted by the Legislature of this State. The Company is now prepared to issue LIFE, NON-FORFEITING, ENDOWMENT, AND SHORT TERM POLICIES on as favorable terms as any good company in the United States; and as it is REALLY A HOME COMPANY the Directors look with confidence to the people of Kentucky for support. je8 d3m

WHITEHEAD'S

Celebrated Remedies for Horses.

AFTER an extensive veterinary practice of over thirty years, in which all these Remedies have been used with unequaled success, I have determined to offer them to the public in a form and at prices within the reach of all and to enable EVERY HORSE-OWNER TO BE HIS OWN HORSE DOCTOR. A trial of these Medicines, with attention to the directions, is all I ask, and will guarantee satisfaction. Send for circular describing the benefits.

Whitehead's Condition Powders.
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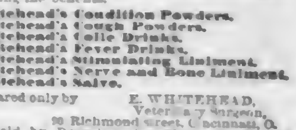
Whitehead's Colic Drinks.
Whitehead's Fever Drinks.
Whitehead's Stimulating Liniment.
Whitehead's Nerve and Bone Liniment.
Whitehead's Salve.

Prepared only by E. WHITEHEAD,
Veterinary Surgeon,
90 Richmond street, Cincinnati, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. may22 d3m



SECOND ARRIVAL

OF

Green Sea Turtle

AT THE

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,

Fifth St., bet. Main and Market.

Just received by the steamboat Indiana, only six days out from New Orleans, two of the finest GREEN SEA TURTLES ever brought to this market, and which we will prepare in soup or steaks at a moment's notice. All other luxuries the season affords we have always on hand. C. C. RUFER & CO., Proprietor.

N. B.—Families can be supplied with Turtle Soup or steaks at any and all times.

C. C. Rufer & Co. Agents for Blue Lick Water, of which we always have a supply. ma 3

GRAHAM, DORSETT, & CO.

(Successors to HAWES, GRAHAM, & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

Rosewood and Mahogany,

Nos. 174, 176, and 178 Center Street, N. Y.

KEEP Constantly on Hand the most extensive variety of Finely-figured Foreign and Domestic Woods to be found in the United States in

LOGS, PLANKS, BOARDS, AND VENEERS, Suitable for *Cabinet, Piano, and Billiard-table Manufacturers and Car-builders; also Mahogany and Spanish Cedar Coffin Stuff.*

In connection with our business, we have a large Saw-mill, and the most celebrated Veneer Cutting machine, which enables us to fill all orders intrusted to with promptness. j30 d6m*

KOHLHEPP'S EXCHANGE

(LATE GEO. NUANNENBERG'S SALOON

No. 236 Main st., near Louisville Hotel,

WILL BE OPENED BY

JOHN KOHLHEPP,

Late of Walker's Exchange,

THIS DAY, MAY 1, 1866.

Due notice will be given of the opening

The Restaurant

To be connected with this magnificent new establishment. may1 dtf

Ladies Desiring a Smooth Clear and

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION USE BLOOM OF YOUTH

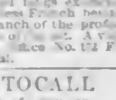
GENUINE PREPARED ONLY BY GEORGE W. LAIRD.

Ladies should use this delightful toilet article. It has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Depot 71 Fulton st., New York.

DENTAL NOTICE.

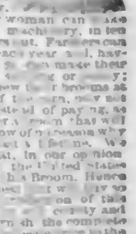
PRICES REDUCED.



STONE & STANTON, LONG-established, well-known, and reliable Dentists and manufacturers of the new and beautiful life-like ARTIFICIAL TEETH, warranted equal or superior, on pure Granite, surpassing in beauty, comfort, strength, and durability everything in the art of Dentistry and at one-fourth the usual price of gold. [illegible] from [illegible] Teeth filled with silver at proportionately low. Teeth and fangs extracted by the new harmless and painless French method. All operations in every branch of the profession executed in the most skillful manner. A trial solicited. Office No. 134 Fifth street, opposite the Cathedral. ma[illegible]

WE WISH TO CALL the attention of every gentleman and lady who is willing to advance with the age to what they have long desired, which is a Broom known as POWERS'S PATENT PERPETUAL Broom. Every one knows the increased demand for this useful article, and knowing the many advantages which we claim for this broom, and the purchasers are to the durability and the cheapness, [illegible] the broom can be renewed, and [illegible] practical economy. Any [illegible] man or woman can make a perfect broom without any machinery, in ten minutes, and [illegible] years. Farmers can [illegible] a year, and having purchased one broom for [illegible] make their own at the expense of [illegible] may renew their brooms at [illegible] instead of paying, as [illegible] a new broom that will not [illegible] long and we know of no reason why [illegible]. We [illegible] and consider that, in our opinion there is not one article in the United States [illegible] as a Broom. Hence we claim that there is no business that will pay so large a profit as the sale of the [illegible] of this valuable article. We propose to sell county and State rights. Then we will furnish the complete Broom to those desiring it [illegible] territory. For circular and full particulars address, with stamp, the undersigned, [illegible] PIPER,

Office No. [illegible] Jefferson street,
Between Second and Third,
Louisville, Ky.



MACHINE BRICK.

ADVANTAGES.

There is less waste. The same number will build a larger wall. They will make a dryer house. It is believed they will last twice as long as other brick. They make a smoother front.

These are some of the advantages—and they cannot be denied—of the Brick made at the STEAM BRICK WORKS.

Tenth, between Broadway and Kentucky.

SONNTAG & BEGGS,

18 Maiden Lane, New York.

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH AND GERMAN ACCORDEONS, VIOLIN STRINGS, AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.

The attention of dealers is respectfully called to our large and well-assorted stock, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

al5 d3m SONNTAG & BEGGS.

TUCKER & MALONE,

HOUSE-BUILDERS and Contractors, Cross-Roads, Portland Avenue, respectfully solicit work from city and country. Address Box 406, Louisville, P. O. al4 dam*